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TWENTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT, TEN-YEAR TONTINE.

Mr. Stephen C. Gray, of the firm of Barker, Dounce, Rose & Co., wholesale and retail hardware merchants, of Elmira, N. Y., insured in 1871 under a twenty-year endowment policy, with ten-year Tontine period. The result is: He gets \$811 and his insurance for ten years, for the use of his premiums, the full sum paid by him being returned in cash, with \$811 added. See his letter below:

ELMIRA, N. Y., December 26, 1881.

George P. Haskell, Manager for State, New York Life Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day made settlement through you with the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on my policy, No. 85,646, which I took ten years ago on the "ten-year dividend plan." I have paid on the ten thousand dollars a total of premiums amounting to \$4,782.00, and receive as the result of Tontine profits the sum of \$5,593.00 in cash, this being \$811.00 more than I have paid, and the insurance has not cost me anything. This is to me so satisfactory that you can write me for another \$10,000 policy, and I will try Tontine again.

Yours, truly,

S. C. GRAY.

TEN-YEAR ENDOWMENT, TEN-YEAR TONTINE.

Lewis Roberts, Esq., a prominent flour merchant of New York, on settlement of his policy has favored the THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY with the following acknowledgment:

NEW YORK, December 5, 1881.

In 1871, I took a policy in the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY for \$10,000 on the ten-year endowment, ten-year dividend plan. I have this day (it being the completion of the endowment period,) made settlement on the above policy, having received the sum of fourteen thousand and ninety-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$14,092.38), being the amount of policy and Tontine profits. This is eminently satisfactory and exceeds my expectations. The result is an actual investment of the money paid at about five per cent. compound interest, and ten thousand dollars' (\$10,000,) insurance for ten years for nothing.

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PITTSBURGH, PA., January 11, 1882.

Messrs. Ward & Seelaus, New York Life Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR:—My Tontine policy taken in your company ten years ago having matured, from the options presented to me I have decided to take paid-up insurance for full amount of \$5,000, and withdraw my accumulated surplus in cash of \$759.34.

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Very truly, yours,

WALTER S. JARBOE.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

ON Sunday last began a memorable half-year of our history as a nation. On that day the Civil Service Law went into effect, and whatever its defects it represents a great step forward in the reform of our political methods. It shows that the American people have taken to heart the lessons of Mr. GARFIELD's assassination, and do not intend to acquiesce in abuses and wrongs long ago disclosed to the national conscience, but never seriously attacked until now. We speak of the defects of the new law with no kind of despondency. Those defects are remediable. Experience will indicate their character and the proper remedy, and will remove the prejudices which stand in the way of its application.

The greatest defect in the bill is the undue dependence upon examinations for admission to the civil service, without any provision to secure a proper permanence in tenure for those who are admitted. Because competitive examinations served in England the purpose of breaking down the aristocratic monopoly of appointments, and of throwing them open to the sons of middle-class people, it is assumed that they will break the hold of our political "bosses" upon the civil service. They may do so; but if they do it must be because those "bosses" are singularly destitute of practical skill and resource in management. They must be more stupid than the Chinese, who have had these examinations for centuries, and yet have managed to connect with them the most corrupt and subservient Government known to mankind, those of Russia and Turkey not excepted. This is what Mr. WONG CHIN FOO writes in *Harper's Magazine* of his country's system:

"In order to secure even the first fruits of political emolument, a mode of procedure diametrically opposite to that which obtains in most nations, and especially in the United States, is required. Instead of money or its equivalent in 'backers' and 'heelers,' brain is there required, and an exceedingly well-balanced and disciplined brain at that. In no other nation upon the earth are political honors based upon scientific attainments in all branches of study as they are in China, wherein are illustrated the true principles by which talent and wisdom are honored and rewarded, literature, science, morals and philosophy encouraged, and a nation's happiness and prosperity secured. The avenues to station and power are open alike to all. There are no distinctions, save those of education. . . . All are alike free to seek, and if competent to obtain, positions of honor, from that of petty magistrate of a village to Grand Imperial Secretary, an office second only to that of Emperor."

This reads not unlike some things written in advocacy of the examination system here. Yet China notoriously has a civil service of the worst sort. These very examinations are manipulated by high officials in favor of their friends. The channels of promotion are barred to all others. Officials who make themselves disagreeable to their superiors soon find themselves out of office and happy to escape with their heads. And from the top to the bottom of the system everything is for sale. As to its effects in promoting science and literature, the less said the better. China has no contemporary literature, except the memorials and reports of her officials, and a few petty poets; no science, except the parrot-like reproduction of antique and foreign authorities.

THE half-year is memorable also as beginning under the new tariff. The legislation of the last session of Congress must be regarded as purely experimental. If there is one thing on which the American people have made up their minds, it is the achievement of their industrial independence. They do not mean to sacrifice their manufactures to any competition, in compliance with any theory. They do mean that the inexhaustible resources for manufactures with which the country is furnished shall be employed for their own direct benefit. This the enemies of the tariff themselves confessed by the line of argument they took in the recent discussion. They professed to desire equally with its friends that this should become a great manufacturing country. They argued that the rates of duty enacted in the tariff were

not needed for that purpose. The revision effected was on the assumption that duties so high as there had been were not needed. To these coming months we look for a test of the truth of this assumption. If any of the reductions effected shall prove mischievous to the American producer, they will be reversed. If the general effect be good, the question of still further reduction may be pressed.

From some of the reductions we expect little but mischief. The duties on wool, on quinine, on tin plates, on nickel, and on some articles of iron ware, are now far lower than is proper. Nickel-mining in the United States has as good as ceased, and chain-making has been given up by several firms. Chains are made in England by women, at women's wages; in America by men, at men's wages. The tariff as it stands does not equalize the difference.

In explanation of the recent changes in the Internal Revenue staff, it is said that nearly all the commissioners retained are men of more recent appointment, while those who have been dropped in thirty-eight cases out of forty-six are men who have been longer in the service. It is not said that this was the reason for the change; but the public is left to assume this. Supposing this to be true, we do not see that it mends the matter. Is it a principle with Mr. ARTHUR that length of service is a disqualification for continuance in office? Does he believe in rotation in office, so that everybody may "have his chance"? And is it not just a curious coincidence that the older men in the service are the least disposed to take their orders from their superiors,—that in New York they are GARFIELD Republicans, in Virginia opponents of the coalition with Mr. MAHONEY? These things may furnish food for profitable meditation to the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. HORTON gives a flat contradiction to the charge that he levied blackmail on a Boston firm of druggists, and threatens a libel suit. This is excellent; for in this way the country will be furnished with the materials for an opinion. But even Mr. HORTON cannot expect his unsupported word to be taken. His accuser is at least as good a man as himself; and a man who has levied blackmail will be mean enough in most cases to lie about it. Let Mr. HORTON show the public that he has done neither. But he will have other charges to meet as well as this. Another large firm of druggists charged him with having used his official position to interfere with its business in a most unwarrantable way. All this may be no more than the spite of certain business houses against an official who did his whole duty by the Government. Mr. HORTON is entitled to a suspension of judgment, if he will take prompt steps for his own vindication. So much we owe to every man in the public service. But things do not look well for Mr. HORTON.

THE emigration commissioners at New York have made a beginning by sending back a score of Irish families who had been in the poor-house before they were started for America. This is good so far as it goes; but the commissioners seem to be more timid in applying this rule than the law and the facts warrant. Immigrants who have not been in the poor-house, but who have received public assistance of any kind, and who land in New York with only a paltry sum of money, are as truly paupers as those who have been sent back. Mr. TREVELYAN, in his reply to the question put by Mr. JOSEPH COWAN in the House of Commons, endeavors to break the force of the scandal by saying that the British Government had sent us no paupers, and that those whom it assisted had been supplied with money. In a strictly technical sense, this may be true. But a commission organized to prevent other countries from unloading their dependent classes on us must look to the meaning as well as the letter of the law. Irish tenants who have been stripped bare by a West Coast eviction, and who have been dependent

for months upon public charity for food and shelter, do not cease to be paupers because they have ten or twenty shillings of Government money in hand when they reach our shores. It is our business to define what we mean by paupers, and to so define it as to—

"leave to BULL
The ruins BULL has made."

THE bids for the Government cruisers and a despatch boat have been opened and that of Mr. ROACH found to be less than any of his competitors. One good service has been rendered by this competition. It has enabled the New York newspapers to discover that there is more than one iron-ship building firm on the Delaware. Three firms on the Delaware and five in other parts of the country entered into the competition. We do not see that there is much money for the successful competitor in the rates at which Mr. ROACH has undertaken the work, even at the present prices of materials. But he is a responsible man who will do what he promised, and a shrewd man who perhaps will find his profit in it indirectly. A contemporary notes that the Government spent a million more dollars on the "Tennessee" than the amount of Mr. ROACH's bid for the four vessels.

THE unhappy trade dollar has become the object of such general reprobation that its disappearance from circulation is a matter of certainty. Everywhere almost the sign is exhibited declaring that store-keepers will keep their goods, rather than exchange them for this unauthorized piece of silver. A few houses that prefer to lose the discount, rather than hold their stocks in a falling market, continue to accept them and are doing more business than their rivals. We regard it as most unfortunate that Congress should have left the people exposed to a movement of this sort, which probably originated with a combination of speculators who aim to get control of these coins in the belief that they will be redeemed. Unfortunately, it is much easier to create an alarm of this kind than to check it, and probably the most of the holders of trade dollars will have sacrificed them to their fears before any redress comes.

On simple grounds of right, the national Government owes it to its people to retire these coins from circulation, taking them in exchange for legal-tender dollars. It is true that the trade dollar was coined on private account for use in China and South America, and its return to this country was not expected. But the law accepts the principle that whoever makes himself, with however innocent an intention, a partner in a possible fraud in this matter of issuing as money what is not money, is to be held responsible for his act. For this reason, the Government forbids under penalties the issue of advertisements in the form of imitations of bank or Treasury notes. But in just the same way it has been helping to put into circulation what is so close an imitation of its own legal currency that the common people had no means of distinguishing it from other silver money. It did not stamp upon the trade dollar a notice that it would not pass in America. It did stamp on it the symbols of our national authority, and thus gave the unwary a sort of warrant for treating the coin as American money. The time has come for the correction of this blunder, and the next Congress will do a popular thing by commanding the Treasury to redeem these dollars and send them to the melting-pot.

A NEW YORK WEEKLY which once possessed some authority in the religious world has been lamenting the decay of the colored race since it was emancipated from the slavery which this same newspaper labored long and hard to maintain. Several Southern newspapers assure *The Observer* from personal observation that it is mistaken. The black man is doing better every year, instead of degenerating. He has conceived the ambition of becoming a man of property. He has a mule, a bit of land, a home of his own. Several industries, notably rice-growing, were all but ruined through the disinclination of the colored people for the work involved. Under slavery it had been particularly unwholesome as well as laborious. But now that the black man is becoming a rice-grower on his own account the rice crop is increasing, although it may never reach the figures of the period before the war.

Of course, the abolition of slavery introduced a period of moral chaos, as it always does. MOSES did not find his runaways a model

community in the wilderness. It took time to weed out the vices of the slave's dependence and to implant the virtues of freemen. So with the colored race. In the South, as in Jamaica, the period of transition must come first. For instance, what family authority there had been was in the hands of the white masters and mistresses. When they were deposed, the younger generation ran wild for a time. But now their black fathers and mothers are beginning to feel the responsibility and dignity of their position, and to insist that they shall be treated with as much respect and deference as is shown to white parents.

In some respects, the situation is distinctly improved. The amalgamation of white and black no longer goes on at the old rate. Even the quadroons and octoroons in the large cities, formerly reserved and designated for a life of vice, are finding black husbands in preference among the colored men who have acquired wealth.

THE Republicans of Iowa and of Minnesota have put themselves on the record on national politics by their State conventions, and both declare themselves unequivocally for the continuance of the protective policy. Our contemporaries who combine Free Trade opinions with an agreement with the Republican party on other points try to extract some comfort from the fact that in both cases the maintenance of the internal revenue duties on spirits and tobacco is advocated. This shows how far a very small amount of comfort will go with them. No considerable body of Protectionists now favor the removal of those taxes. It is only a small handful of Democrats who with *The Sun* take up the cry of "revenue from the tariff only," in the hope thus to evade the issue between Free Trade and Protection. The real question before the Republican party, as formerly before the Democratic party, is to combine the maintenance of a protective policy with the wise disposal of an excess of revenue in the Treasury. From that difficulty the Free Traders are now anxious to show there can be no escape. We have shown the way of escape to be exactly that adopted in 1838,—a precedent which our Free Trade friends are anxious to have either forgotten or regarded as belonging to ancient history.

THE special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature is about concluding, the two houses having established the fact of their disagreement as to most of the several apportionment bills. The Republicans in the Senate have stood solidly together in passing an amended Congressional bill conceding the Democrats rather more than the bill which passed at the regular session and a little less than was then proposed by Senator STEWART's measure. His bill made eleven districts that voted for HANCOCK in 1880; the bill now passed makes ten of that sort, and one more which voted for a Democratic Congressman in that year and repeated the vote in 1882. It is barely possible that the Democrats in the House may conclude to take this after all; but for the present they are making a very wry face over it. Meantime, the session will doubtless end in a day or two, and the Governor's action in calling it in mid-summer will be barely justified by the result.

THE election of Mr. HEALY to Parliament from County Monaghan is the most important that has taken place since the constituencies ousted Lord BEACONSFIELD and brought in Mr. GLADSTONE. Monaghan is an Ulster county, with a constituency made up of tenant farmers who are Catholics, Presbyterians and Episcopalians in about equal shares. Till the last general election, it was a Tory county; but in 1880 it threw the Tories over and elected Mr. GIVAN as a Liberal. So strong was the Liberal hold supposed to be that Mr. GLADSTONE's Government did not hesitate to assign Mr. GIVAN to an office which involved his resignation from Parliament, the return of another Liberal from the county being thought a thing of course. After the failure of the Land League party in Tyrone and Londonderry, it was thought that they had no chance with an Ulster constituency, and least of all in a county in which religious antipathies play a very marked part. But the Land League party were equal to the occasion. Instead of putting forward an obscure candidate picked up for the emergency, they got Mr. HEALY to resign his seat in Wexford and come forward for Monaghan. Mr. HEALY is endeared to the whole tenant population by the authorship of the "HEALY clause" in the Land Act forbidding the courts to levy rent

upon the tenants' improvements. It is true that much of the purposes of this clause has been defeated by legal evasions, but it still stands as the high-water mark of the land reform. His candidacy was accepted in a large meeting of delegates from the parishes of the county, in which Presbyterian names appear sprinkled among those of Roman Catholics; and after a vigorous canvass of two weeks he has been returned by a majority of ninety-five over both his Tory and his Whig competitors. The significant fact is that the Liberal candidate had but two hundred and seventy votes, the voters who elected Mr. GIVAN in 1880 having gone over almost bodily to Mr. HEALY. The Tories polled nearly eight times as many votes as the Whigs.

The result is significant of the fact that Ulster is ceasing to be governed by the religious antipathies which have held her bound fast to the British connection and have alienated her from the other three provinces. Whatever mischief the land agitation has done in other directions, it has furnished a common platform upon which Protestant and Catholic can work together. Without half the Presbyterian vote in Monaghan, Mr. HEALY could not have been elected. The Tory and Whig candidates both harped on the old string of religious antipathy. The former assured his hearers that although he was an Episcopalian himself his wife was the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. The Land League newspapers advised him to hunt up a Roman Catholic from among his ancestry, so that he might appeal to all three creeds. Mr. HEALY ignored religion and insisted on national issues.

But the priests worked hard for his election. They furnished their comment on the Pope's circular by recommending Mr. HEALY's candidature from the altar, presiding at meetings held after mass in the churchyard, and in every way forwarding the interests of the Land League. Evidently the limits to LEO XIII.'s infallibility are well appreciated in Ireland.

THERE is a notable indisposition among educated and thoughtful men in England to fall in with the pæans of triumph and thanksgiving over Free Trade in which the Manchester and Birmingham people indulge periodically. Mr. BRIGHT's Birmingham speech helped to bring out this secret repugnance to his party. It was not received with the universal acclaim with which it would have been greeted twenty or thirty years ago. Thanks to Mr. MILL, Mr. CARLYLE, and even to economists like Mr. BAGEHOT and Mr. SEDGWICK, there is a growing feeling that the whole movement of the world's civilization does not depend on this or any similar issue. The *Times* of London remarks that "it really seems as if we had nearly exhausted the lessons to be drawn from the great Free Trade struggle, and might profitably turn our attention to other chapters of national and universal experience."

THE income of the Suez Canal has risen in twelve years from five to sixty millions, while the income of the English merchants from the carrying trade has suffered by the reduction of the distance to India, and by the opening of direct trade between the East and the ports on the Mediterranean. While the Canal was under way, the English had nothing but abuse and ridicule for it and its French promoters. Now that it has proved a success, they demand either the control in its management or the right to run a second canal parallel with it. The Khedive granted to M. DE LESSEPS a monopoly of the right to run such a canal across the isthmus. Under the circumstances, this was both legitimate and proper. It was one of those enterprises which must be effected through the grant of a monopoly, as without it no one would undertake them. But England is powerful in Egypt, and English influence once more is to be used there for the promotion of the designs of the business world.

THE outbreak of cholera in a virulent form at Damietta has caused a general alarm in Europe. It is due, no doubt, to the neglect of sanitary precautions at Mecca, where the Turks have been less vigilant since France and England became less helpful to them in their politics generally. The English have much at stake, for five British regiments are in camp a few miles from the infected port. Europe generally, and even America, has cause for alarm, as the cholera nearly always comes westward from Alexandria, through Marseilles or some other port on the north shore of the Mediterranean. The rag trade is its favorite vehicle.

[See "News Summary," page 206.]

RUSSIAN NIHILISM SEEN FROM WITHIN.*

FOR more than a decade, Russia has been agitated by a movement whose character and aims have been a puzzle, while its later methods have been a horror to the rest of mankind. Now at last we are in a position to judge of the Nihilist party from the mouths of its friends, and from disclosures so frank as to leave nothing to be desired. And these disclosures, without doing anything to remove the horror which all right-minded people must feel for a party of assassination, do serve the purpose of showing us that Nihilists are human beings like ourselves, that if they have been morally sophisticated it is by sophisms to whose force we also are not insensible, and that their temptations are such as might have befallen us. From being merely a puzzle and a horror, Nihilism becomes a warping, if also a horror.

Before taking up any of the details of the book, we observe that it is unintelligible, as is all Russian history, unless we bear in mind a peculiarity of the Slav character upon which its author insists, but which he was by no means the first to bring into notice. It is remarked by GOGOL, TURGENEFF, and all the close students of Russian life. We mean the promptness and directness with which the Slav acts upon every opinion he entertains. He takes everything seriously and unreservedly; and the instant an opinion fastens itself in his mind it must be reproduced in action. He has no detachment from his own opinions,—no ability to hold them at arm's length, and to modify their influence upon him by considerations of consequences. He goes straight as the bird flies from the premise in theory to the action it suggests.

It is this very fact that renders the influence of opinions and drifts of thought in Russia so interesting a study to the rest of mankind. The Russian does to-day what the West may be doing to-morrow. The intellectual and moral impulses out of which Nihilism grew are, as our author shows, not Russian, but Western. They are the pet opinions, the "advanced ideas," of Europe and America. The difference between their influence in their native homes and in the fields to which they have been transplanted is easily explicable. First of all, they found a field unoccupied by any other crop. In Russia, there was no intellectual interest, no intelligent religious or philosophical interest, no broad social intercourse, no politics, no art, almost no literature. In fine, when the ideas of BUCKLE, DARWIN, BÜCHNER and MOLESCHOTT were disseminated broadcast in prohibited translations, they had the field all to themselves. They had the largest opportunity to show what was in them and what would come out of them. At once they were elevated to the rank of a popular philosophy, a popular religion for the educated classes. To be a man of intelligence was to be an atheist and a materialist. The forces which counteracted this tendency in the West were not to be found. The Church was discredited as a huge engine of superstition which labored not for the enlightenment but the enslavement of the people. Fixed traditions of belief there were none; schools of art and literature there were none. All was bare as a Russian *steppe* to the new winds of doctrine, which everywhere scattered the seeds of utter disbelief in whatever professes to lift human life to contact with the eternal and the divine.

Russian atheism and materialism have the Slavic frankness and directness. In the West, they cloak themselves in conventional compliances. Atheists take oaths to get seats in Parliament, send their children to be married in churches, and permit religious services at their own grave, if they do not make their peace with holy Church at the last moment. For in truth the Western atheist is seldom thoroughly an atheist; he always thinks there may be a chance that priest or pastor is in the right. The vast intellectual influence exerted by Christianity has had the effect of creating an atmosphere of religious instinct. The Western doubter doubts his doubt. But in Russia Christianity is a ceremony, rather than a belief,—a petrification, not a process. It has not been an educational influence. It has had an ignorant clergy as well as an ignorant people. The common people even despise the parish popes; the educated despise the less than half-educated monks. Such a Church was just the enemy that the atheist would wish every Church to be. It created no atmosphere; it commanded no respect. Even in works of charity it did nothing noteworthy. Its

* "Underground Russia: Revolutionary Profiles and Sketches from Life." By Stepniak, formerly Editor of *Zemlia i Volia* (*Land and Liberty*). With a preface, by Peter Lavroff. Translated from the Italian. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

single note is an "orthodoxy" as dead and lifeless as though the human mind were to move no further than the Seventh General Council.

In Russia, therefore, the recipients of the new gospel have the courage of their principles. They say frankly what they mean; they act what they say. "Atheism excited people like a new religion. The zealous went about like veritable missionaries in search of living souls, in order to cleanse them from the 'abomination of Christianity.'" One Nihilist writes of those days of zeal: "Everyone of us would have gone to the scaffold, and would have laid down his life for MOLESCHOTT or DARWIN."

But the time came when atheism was not enough. Some end in life is as necessary to a man who starts from the negations of materialism as to other men. Some substitute must be found to fill the places vacated in the heart by the expulsion of the idea of God. The dark side of human existence forced itself upon the attention of these new religionists, and forced them to ask what they meant to do about it. They became Socialists by an inward necessity when they came to confine the scope of human life to this earthly existence. If neither DIVES nor LAZARUS has a future for the redress of inequalities, then make DIVES divide with LAZARUS now and here. To this gospel of equality they were helped by the spectacle of the Paris Commune and by the teaching of the International. It also they preached with the zeal of new converts and the self-sacrifice of martyrs. From 1872 till 1878, for seven years, they labored after the fashion depicted in some of TURGENEV's novels. But the Government took alarm. It set in motion the huge enginery of its bureaucratic despotism. It arrested, imprisoned, banished, put to death without mercy, until the propaganda was abandoned in despair and some line of action sought on which the resistance of the Government might be overcome.

Our author in several places compares these early Nihilists to the primitive Christians. Here at least the comparison is most instructive. The Czar treated the Nihilists no worse than CÆSAR treated the Apostles and their earlier successors in the work of evangelizing the Empire. But the Christian preachers never for an instant abandoned their purpose or made an essential change in their methods. They went on, on just the lines laid down in their commission, taking persecution, proscription, imprisonment, forced labor in the mines, and painful forms of death, not for seven years, but for seventy times seven. The difference between the two was that their faith in God gave them faith in the triumph of their cause, while it imposed upon them the strictest limitations as to the means they must employ. Atheism reduces the limits of human faith within the bounds of palpable means and ordinary possibilities. It does not supply the motives which enable a man to toil on through years of defeat for a great end. It is only faith that removes mountains. Atheism shuts out of the sphere of human effort those impossible things which are, after all is said, the only things in the world worth doing.

In 1878, the propaganda was abandoned for the policy of terrorism; *i. e.*, of assassination. What ideas in their judgment had failed to do, this dynamite must do. The bathos of such a descent is veiled by the spectacle of courage displayed by the terrorist party. These men—these women especially,—took up their terrible means with as much enthusiasm as they had shown for their terrible creed. In a certain low sense, they have succeeded. They have not lifted the Russian people to any higher social level. But they have terrified their masters, the base and unnational bureaucracy, into something like attention to their demand for political liberties as the first step to free discussion.

But we hope nothing from such means and such agents. "*Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis.*" Not thus was English and American liberty won through long ages of suffering, blood and tears. It was won by men who feared not the face of man, because they feared the judgments of God.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION AND SURPLUS.

FOLLOWING the ordinary method of making up its statements,—the "less cash in the Treasury" plan,—the Treasury Department at the close of the fiscal year on Saturday last showed a net reduction of debt since July 1st, 1882, of one hundred and thirty-eight millions of dollars (\$137,823,253.24). But the actual reduction of the bonded

debt—*i. e.*, the amount of bonds really paid off and cancelled,—within the year has been one hundred and twenty-five and a half millions (\$125,581,250).

Taking these latter figures as the basis of calculation, we may proceed to consider the future of taxation and revenue with relation to the question of the surplus. If the last year produced one hundred and twenty-five and a half millions of surplus applicable to the payment of bonds, how much may we expect for the same purpose from the year on which we have entered? The changes in the rates of duty on imports, and the repeal of internal taxation, have materially affected the prospective revenue. But whether they have reduced it more than twenty-five and one-half millions is doubtful. The probable changes in the customs receipts are something beyond easy calculation. The lowering of the duties encourages larger importations, and it is questioned by excellent authority whether there will be any less amount of revenue drawn from the custom-houses for the coming year than there was for the one just ended. It is still safe to estimate, we think, that the surplus from July 1st, 1883, to June 30th, 1884, will not be less than one hundred millions of dollars.

This being true, what then? The process of paying off the debt will continue, of course, as it must do in the absence of any other provision for the use of the money. But the bonds payable are now only three hundred and thirty-six and one-quarter millions of dollars (\$336,286,950), and to proceed with the cancellation of these at the rate of a hundred millions a year will close them all out in less than three and a half years; *i. e.*, before the end of the year 1886. And what then? No more bonds become payable until September, 1891. There will be nearly five years in which, no bonds being payable, there can be no application of surplus to debt payment.

It is therefore plain enough that the whole question is now in order. It cannot be longer postponed. It demands serious consideration, and fair and intelligent discussion. If the surplus of revenue is to be a hundred millions a year, and no part of the public debt is within reach, what course is to be taken?

As a matter of fact, there are three plans commonly thought of. These are:

1. To spend the money by great public works, or other methods of lavish outlay.
2. To repeal the two remaining internal revenue taxes,—those on whiskey and tobacco.
3. To reduce the rates of duty on imports.

In other words, one plan is to prevent surplus by increasing the outgo; the other two plans are to prevent it by diminishing the income.

As to these three plans, the first we may dismiss; we do not choose to argue the propriety of jobbery and extravagance. The third will be advocated by those who like Mr. BRIGHT desire to see the protective policy broken down, in order that goods of foreign manufacture may freely come into this country. We do not care to argue, therefore, on this proposition; for it involves the whole question of Protection and Free Trade. Those opposed to the former will naturally insist upon the attempt to reduce income by diminishing the rates of duty, and so far as the discussion has gone the majority of experience has been that the advocates of Free Trade object to the repeal of the whiskey and tobacco taxes, and urge instead a lowering of the tariff. One fact, however, must be pointed out here,—that if the duties were lowered the quantity of foreign goods imported would be increased, and that unless by these means the home industries were crushed, and the whole business of the country demoralized,—thus destroying the ability to buy abroad and repeating the experience of 1837-40,—there would be no certainty of reducing income by decreasing duties. Free Trade, or an approach to it so near as to be practically the same thing, would make the result certain; but any other adjustment of duties would depend as to its resultant revenue on the purchasing capacity of the country.

The second plan, therefore, is the only one of the three which remains for consideration. Naturally, it is that which the friends of Protection would adopt. It represents their view, as the third plan represents that of the advocates of Free Trade. The internal revenue taxes are extraordinary sources of revenue. They were established during the war on account of the war expenditures, and it was never supposed that they would be made permanent. But all of them have now

been repealed, except those on liquors and tobacco, and the ease with which these, burdening only luxuries and excesses, are borne by the country creates the inquiry whether they should not be continued. It is insisted plausibly and strongly that to repeal these, while many onerous forms of taxation are imposed and collected from the people, is bad economy, and it is certain that in a large part of the country there would be a very strong opposition from the people to any adoption of the second plan. We take it for granted that it will not be adopted, that a consideration of the great needs of the States, counties and cities for revenue forbids the idea of releasing whiskey and other liquors from their share of the public burdens, and that therefore the logical and natural step will be taken of so adjusting the processes of taxation and revenue that the interests of the whole people will be subserved. That the people should be deprived of an easy revenue and be tied to the burdens of direct taxation, because of inability or unreadiness to properly harmonize the tax relations of the nation and the States, is on its face absurd, and upon a thorough and full discussion of the question cannot be maintained.

If then the three plans set out above are all dismissed, we come to the presentation of a fourth, which is that heretofore offered and argued in these columns. We believe that Protection should be maintained, that economy in the public expenditures should be observed, that the remaining internal revenue taxes—certainly, those on liquors,—should not be repealed, and that the surplus remaining, after the public debt is provided for, the people of the several States should have. Why not? Are the American people not the same persons, whether considered with reference to the nation or with reference to the States they live in? Why should they not so constitute their whole system of taxation and revenue as to make their burden lightest and the fruits of their expenditure most satisfactory?

It is not the question whether the moneys which make up the national surplus shall be left in the tax-payer's pocket or collected for Government purposes. The question is whether these moneys shall be collected by excise on articles whose use it is public policy to discourage, or by direct taxes on lands, houses, machinery, and innocent occupations. The people will have to pay them, in one shape or another, so long as State and local governments exist and have imposed upon them the duties they now discharge. It is a question between collecting this revenue by the burdensome, inquisitorial and demoralizing methods of direct taxation, and placing the taxes where their collection will do the most good and impose the lightest burden.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IN an interesting article on "The Judiciary of Alleghany County" in the *Pennsylvania Magazine* (of which the second number for 1883 is just issued), Judge WHITE, of the bench of that county, refers to two instances of judicial change for political reasons which he thinks deserved condemnation. The first of these was the attack upon Judge ADDISON in 1803, when that worthy and capable man was impeached, tried, found guilty, removed, and disqualified from further service, by the Legislature,—a proceeding so entirely based on party grounds as to be most discreditable to those who pushed it forward; and the second the displacement of the sitting judge in 1851, when the elective system came into operation, in order to make room for the candidate of the dominant party. In the latter instance, however, it does not appear that the public interests could have suffered much; for the new judge was WALTER FORWARD, one of the most conspicuous and capable men that Pennsylvania has produced, and, indeed, this fact weighs somewhat against Judge WHITE's opposition to the elective and favor of the appointive method of creating judges. It might be pointed out to him, too, that the appointive system, with tenure for life, is very likely to develop the sort of procedure resorted to by the Legislature in 1803, and that as between changes like it and the change which is brought about by election the latter is certainly preferable.

BUT that the community itself should be wise and discriminating enough to continue in service capable and upright judges, is quite beyond dispute. Whatever may be the respective merits of the systems of electing and appointing, it cannot be denied that the former works badly when it removes a good man from the bench in order to replace him with a political opponent. And it must be said that in Pennsylvania the elective system has been much tempered and controlled by this feeling among the people, especially in the last decade. In Philadelphia, it has scarcely happened for years that a judge has been removed from the bench by being defeated for re-election on party grounds, and throughout the State the rule has been continually growing

more common to keep good men on the bench, regardless of their party connections. A case is now pending to which public attention is likely to be drawn. In Bucks County, Judge WATSON, who has been on the bench ten years and has made an excellent record, is at the end of his term. He consents to be a candidate for re-election; but a convention of partisans opposed to him has been assembled, and has nominated another candidate to be run as a party man. What sort of a decision the people of Bucks County will give at the election in November, remains to be seen; but the case is now explicitly submitted to them whether they will put a capable and upright judge off the bench in order to put a new one there of different party connections.

THE Friends of England who belong to the Yearly Meeting of London were engaged at the recent annual session of that body in a revision of their "Book of Discipline." In some particulars, important changes were made. The work had been prepared beforehand by a large "conference" of Friends which met twice during last winter, and in the sessions of the Yearly Meeting the proposed provisions were explained by JOSEPH LISTER GODLEE as to disciplinary clauses, and by J. BEVAN BRAITHWAITE and JOSEPH SPENCE as to doctrine and practice. There had been, in fact, so much preliminary discussion that the meeting accepted the work without extended debate or material amendment. The changes made by the revision include the following: The marriage of first cousins, heretofore forbidden, will hereafter not be a disciplinary offence, but will be strongly discouraged in the "advices;" the censure of members who may attend "other places of worship" was moderated to apply to those who "frequently" do so; the "meeting for sufferings" is entirely reorganized and made more distinctly a "representative committee," the members of which are to be chosen by the Quarterly Meetings, London and those nearest it to appoint the largest number; joint Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of men and women Friends are encouraged; the advice against using "the heathen names of months and days"—Sunday, Monday, January, February, etc.,—was omitted entirely; and the paragraph in regard to music in homes was modified ("owing," as a Friends' journal says, "to the large change of feeling on this subject").

ON the whole, it is evident that the changes were in the direction of accepting more liberally those usages of the community in general from which the Friends in the past dissented, but which by the lapse of time have become less reasonably objectionable, even from the Quaker standpoint.

SEVERAL inquiries having reached us concerning the pamphlet containing the articles by Professor THOMPSON on the distribution of the surplus, we state that copies can be had by addressing THE AMERICAN.

AN important amendment of the labor legislation of the State of New Jersey went into effect on July 4th. This provides that no boy under twelve and no girl under fourteen shall be employed in any manufactory or mine, and that no child under fourteen shall be employed more than ten hours a day. An employer who violates the law will make himself liable to a fine of from fifty to one hundred dollars, and a parent or guardian who shall permit the employment of a child under the required age may be fined from ten to twenty-five dollars. Children employed in preserving perishable fruit in the canning establishments are exempted from the provision as to the hours of labor. In Newark, it is estimated that about six hundred persons under the age prescribed were still in the factories at the 1st of July; but in the Paterson silk factories the number was so great as three thousand.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE REORGANIZATION OF TAXES AND REVENUES.

THE proposition that the general Government should continue to collect the existing internal revenue taxes on liquors, etc., in order that by a distribution of surplus revenue amongst the States the burdens of local taxation may be relieved and other benefits may be accomplished, begins to be discussed with deep interest in all parts of the country. Prior to the issue of the pamphlet containing Professor Thompson's AMERICAN articles, there had been some discussion; since that it is greatly increased. One of the most notable expressions was that of the conservative St. Louis *Republican*, the Democratic organ of Missouri, which favorably regarded the plan and denied that it could be effectively opposed, even by extreme State rights people. Most of the antagonism to it thus far has come from the advocates of Free Trade. They appear to dread it as an effective reply to the triumphant prediction made by Mr. Bright in his Birmingham address when he averred that now the American Protectionists, finding that the protective rates of duty, joined with the internal taxation, were producing a surplus revenue, would find themselves at the "end of their string." Thus the New York *Herald*, after making some objections, concludes:

"The whole scheme is only intended to fasten upon the country a high tariff and a continuance of burdensome and needless taxes, and would hardly deserve notice, but for its source and the extremely plausible form in which it is advanced."

Of course, the reply of THE AMERICAN to this is that we do not advocate a "high" tariff, but simply one which will equalize the conditions of manufacturing here against the low wages and child and woman toil of Europe, and that the country generally does not esteem taxation of spirits, etc., "burdensome" or "needless." Some other objections made by the *Herald* are elsewhere replied to. The New York *Times* in a leading article attentively considers the subject, and like the *Herald* gives it courteous discussion. In the course of the article, which is written from the standpoint of one chiefly anxious to reduce the tariff rates, the *Times* says:

"Local taxes," says Professor Thompson, "are more burdensome to the people than any other. With the exception of the duty on sugar, and one or two of the lesser internal revenue duties, every citizen has the liberty to pay or to decline to pay a share of the indirect taxes levied by the national Government. But no one who lives in a city has exemption from the local taxes." This is so far from being true as concerns national taxation that the taxes on iron and steel are paid by everyone who uses a railway, or a tool, or a machine, or anything made with tools or machinery. The taxes on wool and woollens are paid by everyone who wears woollen clothing, or has a carpet in his house, or sleeps under blankets. The tax on copper is paid by everyone who uses brass, or anything made of brass. The tax on linen is paid by everyone who wears a white shirt. The tax on floor canvas is paid by everyone who buys a yard of oil cloth, and so on. There are no taxes in the world that spread so surely and so widely as the indirect national taxes on the materials of clothing, of tools, of transportation, or those used in house-building. It is true that local taxes are burdensome and unequal; but it is not the remedy for them to remit them by using the proceeds of national taxes that are even more unequal and quite as burdensome, though not so obviously so."

In this the usual effort to confound in the public apprehension protective duties with "taxes" is systematically made. It indicates further what we have already remarked,—the Free Trade standpoint of the writer. In the same vein, the *Record* of Philadelphia, the only open opponent of Protection in this city, says:

"This should be called the 'perpetual motion protective system.' With its left hand the Government indirectly (surreptitiously,) gathers coin out of the pockets of tax-payers, and with its right hand it passes it over again to the States. The grand objection to this plan is that it only applies to the tax that goes into the hands of Government in the shape of revenue. The tax levied in the increased price of taxed products, from which no revenue is derived, stays in the left hands of favored monopolists. They never pass any part of it over to the States or anybody else."

But on the other hand several of the most thoughtful journals of the country, not devoted to Free Trade, recognize the importance of the measure and see the strength of some of its features. The Boston *Advertiser* proposes to discuss the whole subject in a series of articles. It says that the question what to do with the surplus "is the largest question submitted to American statesmanship," and yet "of all large public questions the least studied." The *Advertiser* declines to discuss it from the standpoint either of Free Trade or Protection, though it avers that whichever way the question is settled it must be an important advantage for one or the other; *i. e.*, that if it be decided to reduce the surplus by lowering the customs duties that wipes out Protection, while if it be decided to use the surplus for the relief of local taxation, as THE AMERICAN proposes, that renders Protection secure and defeats the Free Traders. Recapitulating the facts of the financial situation, the *Advertiser* concludes by saying that they "show how important and how pressing this question is," and that they justify its serious and detailed discussion.

The Memphis *Avalanche* (Ind. Dem.) is much impressed with the importance of the subject, and says that the questions involved in it "are discussed with great ability" in the pamphlet recently issued. It quotes at length with approval from the statements of the case made by THE AMERICAN articles.

The Chattanooga *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks the plan of relief acceptable, if the uses to which the surplus funds should be applicable were strictly defined and guarded by the legislation of the general Government. This is a perfectly just remark, and there could be no safe or satisfactory plan which did not include this feature. Our proposition is that the funds should be first applied by the States to their debts, and second to their public education.

The Boston *Herald* (Ind. and anti-Protection,) discusses the subject civilly, but apparently misconceives the measure proposed. It refers to a division of a surplus so great as one hundred and fifty million dollars a year, which no one expects to see or proposes to divide, one-third of that sum being as much as can reasonably be expected.

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep. and Protectionist,) has taken up the subject with much intelligence, and has opened the discussion with the evident intention of making it both thorough and just. Referring to an interview published in its own columns, in which Mr. Wharton Barker urged the importance and feasibility of the measure, the *Press* says:

"But Mr. Barker presents a strong case at the outset. The plan which he supports so well that it almost seems to rest its case upon its own merits, will appeal strongly to many classes in all portions of the Union. It will, of course, meet with opposition. The Free Trader would see in its adoption the disappearance of almost the last hope for his cause. Other objections may spring from other sources. But the holders of evidences of debt contracted by States now too poor or grown too dishonest to cancel their obligations, are likely to look with favor upon a plan which would enable the payment of these obligations. The plan appeals alike to debtor and creditor. It would certainly help to lift the dark curtain of illiteracy and make the

burden of taxation easier to bear. Mr. Barker makes his case so attractive that it would be superfluous to represent it here. He outlines the plan, supports it with argument and indicates how he hopes to put it into practical operation. If his armor be not well joined, the weak places are now likely to become known. It will doubtless be tested at every link in the chain of reasoning, and each step of every attempt to put the plan in practice will be disputed. Tests such as these are to be expected. If the plan to distribute the surplus among the several States proves invulnerable to criticism and demonstrates its utility in the face of opposition, it may take the important place which Mr. Barker believes it will hold among the Republican issues in the Presidential campaign of 1884."

The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep. and Protectionist,) discusses the question in an interested manner without committing itself to any distinct approval or opposition. It says:

"There will not be much difference of opinion as regards the impolicy of allowing large accumulations of surplus revenue in the Treasury. Such surplus is a standing menace to public virtue. Mr. Barker thinks the only way to maintain Protection lies in distributing the surplus revenue annually among the several States on the basis of population. This, of course, brings the issue of the tariff to the fore, and it may be properly regarded as a movement to force the fighting. It may be necessary to force the fighting, though at present such Democrats as Bayard, Beck, Hendricks, Thurman and McDonald appear to exhibit considerable stomach for the fight apart from force."

Though it is true that the distribution of surplus revenue among the States has precedents, we have always understood that the policy has not been entirely satisfactory. But the accumulation of a large surplus is not to be desired, and its distribution may probably prove a lesser evil than the accumulation."

AN INDICTMENT THAT WILL STAND.

THERE appeared in the current (July,) number of *Lippincott's Magazine* a very remarkable article under the title of "My Asylum Life." There is no clue given by the editor to the identity of the writer, except in the line beneath the caption,—*i. e.*, "By a Physician,"—and that clue is given in the text by the author himself. Indeed, whatever value this latest contribution to the science of psychiatry has, is largely if not wholly due to the fact that it is the work of a physician, who alone could speak with such authority as to command attention as it is here commanded. The physician who being ill takes his own medicine, watches and records, minute by minute and hour by hour, its effects,—who studies within himself that which he practises upon others,—is certainly rare among his kind. So elevated are his courage and fidelity that we cannot sufficiently honor him for them. Of this sort seems to be this physician who lays bare to the world the awful tragedy of his life; for he who first "dies a-top," even though he rise again to compact reason, carries about with him always the stigma of insanity. To the world which knew him before that mental death touched him, he can never be the same man again. His old self is dead and buried in the asylum yonder, and this is but his ghost that walks abroad or sits again in the old accustomed places. The taint of the asylum is upon him forever, and only that other deeper death will ever free him from it. Therefore, for a physician to come before the world as this one has done in this remarkable paper, is to argue, not only great moral courage upon his part, but a profound conviction that duty to his fellows makes it necessary that he should do it.

That a physician wrote this paper,—the mental and spiritual anatomy of which, even for the reader to consider, is to consider a thing full of terror, and which to the anatomist himself must have been terrible beyond expression to recontemple,—there can be no doubt; and if we may infer from the internal evidence supplied by the text the writer is a physician of very remarkable character and distinction. But that he is all and always that which he assumes to be, there is fairly reasonable ground to question. He says in the opening paragraph:

"I have no wildly emotional statements to make as to the shutting up of sane folk, or of barbarous nurses. I shall furnish no material for sensational novels. Nevertheless, being a physician, I shall have criticisms to make on asylums, asylum managers and asylum doctors. I shall do this as a duty, but with the sense of despair which arises out of the fact that the statements and opinions of one who has been insane are, as I painfully know, forever after suspected of inaccuracy or inconsequence. Yet many times, while believed to be insane, I was clear-witted enough; and I may add that for a long while after I was well I was detained, because no doubt the physician in charge felt uncertain as to the reality of my recovery."

The entire article, apart from the profound and startling analysis of the assumed mental condition of the writer while the fit was on him, is a criticism of asylums, their managers and doctors. It is, moreover, so shrewdly thought and expressed, so cunningly grouped, so earnestly pressed, and evidently so conscientiously indulged, as to make it apparent that its author was forced by the sternest sense of duty to make it public. A physician, a philosopher, he undoubtedly is, and, we believe, a publicist and philanthropist also. But is the narrative, told with such fidelity to detail and circumstance, true as stated? Was the writer an inmate of an asylum for the insane, or is he a physician, an alienist, who, having had large experience in the treatment of mental disease, in and out of asylums, has grouped in one compact whole the cases of many men, and taken many asylums, managers, doctors, nurses and systems, and placed them all within a single enclosure of high, forbidding walls? We incline to this latter opinion, even at the expense of doing violence to the assumed *bona fides* of the writer, because the scheme of criticism is so comprehensive and wrought out upon principle, so elevated in human and scientific purpose, as to force us to the

unwilling conclusion that the narrative is but as a frame upon which to hang the curious mental studies and the striking and important criticisms which constitute that which will be recognized by thoughtful minds, especially by those of the medical profession, as the most valuable part of the paper.

This is but a theory—possibly an impertinent one; but it is supported in great measure by internal evidence. For instance, what sane man could recall with any degree of fidelity the most important conversation had with another person, after a lapse of years or even months? It is to be premised that the hallucination under which "A Physician" suffered was that of believing he was Satan's actual self. Between himself and the Satan who in some fashion dominated his mind, there were long and curious colloquies held, and these "A Physician" assumes after intervening years to remember, not in whole, but in part,—not the letter, but the spirit of them. That which the sanest mind could not readily do, this assumedly insane mind pretends to do. He may be that which he declares himself to be; but we cannot divest ourselves of the suspicion that in order to make more complete and effective his work he has grouped his professional knowledge of many insane men and of many asylums, and managers, doctors and nurses of asylums. If this be so, it increases, not decreases, the value of his work; for it is not only a sane man, always sane, but a dispassionate, shrewd, humane and learned observer, writing of the things of which he has seen.

Here is a criticism on a physician who is only a machine, instead of a man,—and whom it has been the misfortune of all of us to meet in time of sickness, of soul as well as of body,—consulted by the writer in the earlier stage of his disease:

"A day later, I hastened to one of our large cities, and without betraying my profession consulted a well-known physician. It was clear that he thought me an ill man,—as well he might. I had eaten little for months, and absolutely nothing for ten hours. He advised certain medicines, and especially that I should cross the ocean. . . . I was by this time longing for some firm human stay, and this man was coldly advisory. I longed to say to him: 'Don't you see my misery? Put out a hand to help me;' but I am by nature shy, and respect the barriers men build up about them."

Later, "A Physician" sullenly submitted to the force he could not combat successfully, and entered an asylum. It is apparently one that the *personnel*, the characteristics, and the records of the courts in insanity cases, have made somewhat familiar, although the writer takes notable occasion to say that "it is the system, and not the often kindly individual agents, that I desire to criticize." To take a man whose mind is disturbed, as this man's mind was, by great and sudden grief, and remove him from the active world of work and affection, and place him in a prison-like cell, does not seem the height of medical wisdom. He says:

"The first forty-eight hours of asylum life should be the subject of the gravest and most anxious attention on the part of alienists; but as a rule one set of measures are applied alike to all patients. If it were possible to have at this time with every insane man a watchful and really intelligent nurse, or, better, a physician educated to observe such cases, it would be invaluable. Then, too, I should be disposed to give at this period the largest freedom, restricting it afterward, if need be. The effects of the other plan—that of stupid suspicion,—I felt as others feel it. It caused in me an outbreak of violence."

This "violence" resulted in a conflict with his keeper, who lacked tact and fitness for the discharge of his delicate duty as nurse. What else it resulted in was the creation of the belief in the minds of the asylum doctors that he was a dangerous lunatic, needing to be placed constantly under restraint.

On the subject of the inspection by boards of managers, "A Physician" says:

"On this morning we were visited by two gentlemen who belonged to the board of regents, or trustees, of the asylum. This was supposed to be a visit of inspection; but as it occupied not more than three hours, and consisted in walking through the wards and carrying home grapes or bouquets, it would have been in the opinion of an army-hospital inspector the veriest farce. . . . One of the gentlemen was a very worthy retired manufacturer of cordage, and one was an active wholesale grocer. What real function did these two excellent persons perform? In late middle life, they became regents or managers, and were supposed to inspect hospitals. As mere inspectors, they were valueless from ignorance; as a court of appeal from the superintendent, they were incapable; and naturally the views of an expert who was their own choice would override with them any statement of a patient. I do not mean to say that there were gross abuses or great brutality to be complained of; but if there had been by no chance could these good people have been available for redress."

The absence of work, of amusement, in these places is thus strongly criticized:

"There is a time in many—not in all,—prospering cases of insanity when this lack of occupation becomes terrible. The profoundly insane can rarely be interested in any work; but so far as I know asylums—and I have now lived in one, and been in many,—this is a weak point. I am, of course, aware of the great difficulty of inducing the convalescent insane to work. It was clear to me that it was difficult; but it was as plain that a little bribery, in the way of granting privileges to ride, walk out, sit up later, etc., would have been an efficient aid. I could suggest a number of forms of work which might be tested."

And in these following brief lines there seems to be summed up almost the entire cause of the dire failure of asylum management:

"When my good doctor told me he was too busy, it was true. He was the head of a vast hotel of insane men and women, and he was expected to be the watchful physician of his boarders. I cannot say that he competently succeeded. He was trying to serve two masters, and with the usual result. His assistants were entirely too few in

number, and as all such persons are ill paid the highly-trained and ambitious young physician declines to accept the chances of such a career. Hence the superintendent and his little staff are often overworked. Cut off from frequent association with the outside active world of doctors, and impressed with the belief, fostered by isolation, that their incessant life with the unsound must fit them above others to decide upon and treat such cases, they seemed to me to end in a perception of their inability to fulfill their duties, and to give up at last all energetic effort. One of the results of thus living in authority out-side of the current, in a side-eddy of life, is the entirely satisfied opinion asylum physicians acquire as to the competence—indeed, the desirableness,—of asylum treatment for all forms of insanity. Yet it does not seem reasonable that all the types of unsoundness should need an asylum or its restraints. I have, however, looked over a few asylum reports to see if there be any note of patients as at once returned to their friends, because of being judged by asylum doctors unfit for asylum treatment. I could find none. Yet outside of asylums there is a growing force of medical opinion to the effect that except in dangerous cases asylums are not desirable abodes for the insane."

We have made these quotations, at great length, because they seem to us the clearest and bravest words that have been publicly spoken upon this most important subject, and the latter part of them confirm the opinions of the most distinguished alienists, including such men as Weir Mitchell and Hammond, that the asylums of this country, especially of this city, have never made any valuable contributions to the cause of medical science in its bearings upon the treatment of the insane.

One quotation more about the attendants:

"They were simply common, uneducated and under-paid, and no surveillance would or could prevent them from being abrupt or insolent, or at least impatient. They, of course, had some authority, and the mere exercise of that upon persons who were as a rule socially and intellectually their superiors, was of itself annoying. Complaints in regard to them were always heard and courteously considered; but if the attendant was exchanged it was always for one of the same class. The real trouble lies in the want of training and previous education, and, of course, in the absurdly low wages offered for doing a most difficult task. Fifteen to twenty dollars a month will not buy educated intelligence and fitting manners. There should be, in fact, training-schools for male nurses, as there are for female nurses."

The writer declares that he never saw a patient physically abused by attendants,—that he never saw mechanical restraints employed, but adds that he is satisfied "there are cases where it would be better than opiates, of which I think there was altogether too much employed." No one who reads this curiously quiet, self-contained paper can doubt the author's truth when he says that he writes "without personal malice;" but if the account of his experiences and this statement should awaken interest and inquiry, and incite to improvement, he will not regret having written, painful as it was for him to do so.

We have referred to this paper at length in order that public attention, and especially the attention of men of humane ideas, physicians, philanthropists, should be directed to it. The subject is one of great importance, and one which, while receiving proper attention abroad, has received little here, except that which our distinguished fellow-citizen, George L. Harrison, has labored so assiduously to provoke. In pressing through the Legislature the Hoyt Lunacy Act, Mr. Harrison has done the State great service; but in the asylums there is other great work to be done which can best be done by physicians inspired by such earnest purpose as is the author of the article under consideration.

D.

CELESTIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

WITHIN a few years, celestial photography has made such rapid advances that it bids fair shortly to be, not only as a means of record, but also as a means of discovery, one of the prominent astronomical instruments of the immediate future. The science may be said to have originated in 1845, when Fizeau and Foucault took a daguerreotype image of the sun. In the hands of Draper and Rutherford in America, Jansen in France, and La Rue in England, it has achieved wonderful successes, while hosts of observatories are using it in various ways, mostly as a means of recording sun-spots and faculae.

The camera is an artificial eye. There is the same lens in front,—the same sensitive plate or membrane on which the image falls. It possesses some advantages and some disadvantages over its prototype. As its use will not disable our natural eyes, the disadvantages may be left out of account. The advantages represent so much power gained to be used in wresting from nature its secrets. They may be considered under four heads:

1. The photographic eye can take a quicker look than the natural one. We do not receive a full impression of any object until we have looked at it for about one-tenth of a second. During this time, the image gets stronger and stronger; but short of this we cannot see to advantage. Now in certain objects, notably the sun, the changes occupy a much less time than this; hence with all the magnifying power of a telescope we can never hope to see distinctly the forms of the elements which make up the photosphere. In times of calm, these elements may be granular and spherical; but when their fluid masses, floating in a more fluid medium, are acted on by any of the countless currents and storms that sweep over the solar surface they readily assume such shapes and changes as the exterior forces impress upon them. At Mendon, in France, a photograph of a portion of the solar surface has been obtained with an exposure of only one hundred-thousandth of a second. This gives the shapes and location of the granules in a way

they have never before been seen. The photograph also shows the relative light-giving powers of the different parts. When chasing each other around on the sun, the slowly-acting eye can only catch their blended effects, and the surface appears tolerably uniform in brightness. But this instantaneous picture brings clearly out the fact that the surface is really very mottled, and that on the number and brilliancy of these little granules, varying from time to time, depends largely the relative brilliancy of the sun. By taking with the aid of a revolving disk a succession of views of the same portion of the solar surface, we also gain an idea of the character and violence of the movements to which the photosphere is subjected.

2. Another advantage of the photographic eye is that it can take a very long look. After one-tenth of a second, the impression on our retina becomes no stronger. As the new rays impinge, making new images, the images formed by the former rays fade away. Indeed, the tiring of the eyes is such that they see less well after continued looking at a faint object. Could this one-tenth of a second be lengthened out to a second, we could see ten times as brightly, the glare of the sun would be insupportable, night would be as bright as day, and hosts of faint objects would be brought into view. So it is with the sensitive plate in the camera. An impression formed lasts forever; a new one on top merely strengthens it; and if practical difficulties did not stand in the way there would seem to be no limit to the length of exposure and consequent piling up of the impressions. As it is, the nebula of Orion and all the features of the tail of our latest bright comet have been brought out by exposures lasting between two and three hours. Professor Holden has recently collected together the various drawings of this nebula made in the last three hundred years, and while a certain similarity runs through some of them many are so widely different that no one would think of them as of the same object. To some extent, the same divergences may exist in the photographs. The sensitiveness of the plate, the time of exposure and the clearness of the atmosphere will cause different appearances under varying conditions. But the one distracting factor which cannot be allowed for—imperfection in the hand, brain and eye which no two people possess alike,—is left out of the problem.

3. Another gain we make by the use of the photographic plate is that we are able to photograph objects which the human eye is not constructed to see. If a ray from the sun is passed through a prism, it is stretched out into a spectrum, the different parts of which differ in the rapidity of their vibrations. The eye can take in vibrations of certain rapidity, and not others; it cannot see more than one-quarter of the whole. There are a number of rays beyond the violet of the visible spectrum, and a very large number outside the red, which it never recognizes. The ultra-violet rays are noted for their power of affecting salts of silver and impressing themselves on a sensitive plate. The infra-red rays are principally rays of obscure heat; but they also in some degree can act on a photographic plate and make images of the objects from which they come. Captain Abney, in England, has succeeded in taking a photograph of a tea-kettle of hot water in a room perfectly dark, by means of the obscure heat rays which radiated from it. When we read this, it does not seem impossible that some day, not only the suns of space, but also their dark worlds, will throw their images on our silver films and thus render themselves visible. To supplement the eye, photography then has an especial value, and if we can find some substance still more or differently sensitive than silver salts—which is not improbable,—there does not seem to be any object which throws out rays of any kind which is beyond the reach of our cameras. All our senses are very imperfect. They are constructed so as to be limited in their powers. When the vibrations are of certain quality, they impress the ear and sounds are heard; when they change a little, all is silence. The trouble is in the ear that is not attuned to the new wave-lengths. So with the eye; given a certain rate of motion of the rays which proceed from objects, and all the variety of the external world is in the limits of our gaze. Change the rate, and utter darkness follows, notwithstanding the fact that emanations are still entering the pupil; the retina does not respond and no image goes to the brain. The camera gives us, as it were, a new sense. Its retina does respond to these invisible rays. The image is stamped upon it, and it becomes a source of visible rays, and we see the likeness of the dark object, even though we do not see the object itself. It must not be supposed that much has actually been done in the way of photographing dark objects; it is only one of the achievements of the future which seems to be within grasp.

4. But the main use of photography which will suggest itself to everyone is to obtain from the heavenly bodies and their phenomena images that will be lasting. Observers have had to preserve in their memory the appearances and make a description or drawing. Memory is deceptive, and the hand unskilful. But these permanent records can be examined and studied at leisure. There is a certain kind of accuracy about them which cannot be impeached, and comparisons of the different pictures of the same object or group can after the lapse of many years or centuries be readily made. We must remember the vast distances that separate the stars from us and from each other, and that they are all in rapid motion and most of them changing their relative positions. It is at least seven thousand times as far to the nearest star as

the extremest planet is from the sun. It is more than two hundred thousand times as far as is the great expanse between the earth and the sun. There is no reason to suppose that nebulae are any less distant. Any motions that take place among them will not be detected in a few years. Micrometers and transit circles will do something to locate the larger stars with a sufficient degree of precision to compare, perhaps, with other positions obtained after the lapse of a thousand years. But the great mass of small stars—the thousands that are thrown together in clusters,—cannot be thus located without immense labor. But they can, when photography becomes perfect enough, so impress themselves on a plate that a perfect map of them is obtained for the use of all future ages. The nebulae—cloudlike forms which may be drifting about in all possible configurations,—will give us their outline and structure when their light left them, some years before it reached us; and if the astronomers of the next century will compare our work with theirs they may have a fund to draw from which is denied us.

Though the method is in its infancy as a means of research, there is already something doing. Daily through many telescopes the shapes on the solar surface are imprisoning their images within our reach. The one thousand plates of the late transit of Venus are probably the most valuable outcome of all the expeditions. Harvard Observatory has begun a grand sweep of the heavens, to embrace all the larger stars; Dr. Gould, in South America, has good negatives of some forty or fifty of the most noted clusters to be seen in the Southern sky, and he thinks he can photograph through a telescope stars that the same telescope will not reveal to the eye directly; M. Jansen has gone to the South Pacific, to observe the solar eclipse, and expects to photograph the whole neighborhood of the sun, to make sure of catching the disputed intra-mercurial planet, should there be such a thing of any considerable size; and, not least wonderful, Dr. Higgins has in full glare of sun-light caught the image of the faint solar corona on his silver plate. Draper, Jansen and Common have photographed the nebula of Orion, and what is still more striking its spectrum, and a number of cameras have been turned successfully on the bright comets of recent times. This record in the dawning of the science promises much for the future.

ISAAC SHARPLESS.

A PLATFORM FOR ALL TO UNITE ON.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I HAVE been at least an occasional reader of THE AMERICAN—generally something more,—ever since it was founded, always admiring its tone, temper and good taste, but rarely if ever agreeing with it in political principles. In fact, my views on the relations between the Federal Union and the States, on Protection, the common-school system, and in many respects on foreign affairs, have in general been in diametrical opposition to yours.

There is one decided exception, however, to this antagonism. This is on the question of Civil Service Reform. Especially permit me to congratulate you, and to express a most hearty and thorough agreement with every word of the brief but admirable statement of the case presented in the first article of your issue of the 16th of June. Although a Democrat, I fully concur with your estimate of the mischief wrought by General Jackson in the policy which he fastened upon the country, and which has been followed by all his successors, of every party.

Now the practical point is this: The civil service problem is really the vital question of the day. It overshadows every other in magnitude. It concerns North and South alike. If on this great question men differing so widely on other subjects can join hands, uniting in an honest and earnest desire for the purification of government, the promotion of truth and peace, and the perpetuation of freedom regulated by law, why not throw aside all other issues and constitute a great catholic party (I do not like to say "party," but use the term for lack of a better,) upon this basis? Would it not be the speediest and most effectual means of putting an end to sectional strife and traditional party animosities? Would it not unite the consolidationist and the advocate of State rights, the Protectionist and the Free Trader, the North and the South, the East and the West? I do not speak of the maintenance of it as a mere theory of a subordinate sort, but of making it what it ought to be,—the leading issue. Professional politicians and party "bosses" would, of course, bitterly oppose the idea; but is not the country ripe for it?

These are merely suggestions; I have no time to elaborate them.
Mississippi, June, 1883. W.

LITERATURE.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS' CLOSING WAR VOLUMES.*

EVIDENCE has more than once been furnished as to the wise choice made by General Meade in selecting his chief of staff, and in

* "From Gettysburg to the Rapidan: The Army of the Potomac, July, 1863, to April, 1864." By A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac; Major-General Vols., Commanding Second Corps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Virginia Campaign of '64 and '65: The Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James." By A. A. Humphreys, Etc., Etc. ("Campaigns of the Civil War," Vol. XII.) New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

these volumes General Humphreys again pays the best tribute to his friend and commander by telling the story of his victorious campaigns. Fitted for service in the field by a West Point training and by distinguished scientific labor in the Engineer Corps, General Humphreys went up in rank very slowly through the Civil War, while political generals were made in haste, only to have the army and the country repent at leisure. At Gettysburg, General Humphreys commanded a division in the Third Corps under Sickles, and rescued that officer and his command from the fatal results of his disobedience of General Meade's orders. Succeeding General Butterfield as chief of staff, he brought to headquarters just the sort of technical knowledge, with actual experience in the field, that for the first time gave the Army of the Potomac a really competent officer to carry out the plans of its commander. With characteristic frankness he now analyzes the operations of that army, and with almost impersonal judgment points out the errors that were incidental to the stress and pressure of war, and indicates where the contending armies and their leaders did well or ill in their movements. He shows that Meade's operations in following Lee after Gettysburg were carefully planned, and that an attack on the intrenchments at Williamsport would have been as hopeless as Burnside's waste of life at Fredericksburg. General Pleasanton's guess that Lee had withdrawn from Virginia to find a new field for his army in the Southwest, is worthy of the officer who claims the credit of having selected Gettysburg as a field of battle, and is never tired of finding fault with Meade's conduct of the campaign.

General Humphreys criticises the movements of both armies from the vantage ground of one who was an active participant in the game, and who now has the means of seeing from the records exactly how each side was operating; and he points out the mistakes that were made and their causes, but he does so in a perfectly calm and scientific spirit, with no undue fault-finding and no extravagant praise. Thus he shows that a general engagement might have been fought on the ground of the old Bull Run battles, but that both Meade and Lee were in ignorance of the true position of the other's forces. He gives General Warren hearty praise for his conduct of his corps, and shows that both in point of high military skill and those personal qualities that go to make up a good soldier Warren stood foremost among the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac. General Meade's well-considered plan of a movement to the heights of Fredericksburg was over-ruled by General Halleck, and thus once more the authorities at Washington put fetters on the Army of the Potomac. To limit its commander to a base or line that was satisfactory to the council of war sitting in Washington, and yet to hold him responsible for failure, was but one of the blunders that prolonged the war. Much of the loss incidental to the Wilderness campaign of 1864 would have been saved, if Meade's plan had been adopted, and the Army of the Potomac would have started out from the heights above Fredericksburg to meet Lee in an open country, and with the odds at least more nearly even than those that handicapped the force which was obliged to seek an enemy intrenched in safety behind impassable forests, and to fight them at every disadvantage. Lee wisely strengthened his diminishing numbers by fortifying every position that he took; but it was the Washington power that gave him the opportunity of doing so, while it deprived Meade of necessary freedom to move where he thought best in pursuit of the force he was expected to attack and defeat.

Kilpatrick's failure and Dahlgren's sacrifice are the concluding subjects of General Humphreys' first volume, which is indeed only introductory to the second, that brings the story of the Army of the Potomac down to the final surrender of Lee and the close of the war. It is not the least of General Humphreys' merits that in the midst of the great events which crowded the last days of the Rebellion he finds time and makes room to give a complete and emphatic vindication of General Warren, whose suspension by General Sheridan was one of the greatest acts of personal injustice ever inflicted upon an able and gallant soldier.

As the conclusion of Scribner's "Campaigns of the Civil War," it can be truthfully said that the end crowns the work; for, good as was the plan of that series, its execution was of such unequal merit that it was not until the publication of Humphreys' volume the true key was struck on which such books ought to be composed. It is to be regretted that his hand could not have revised the earlier volumes, some of which are quite unworthy the subjects dealt with. If ever the true story of Gettysburg comes to be written, it must be by some man of as much ability in military history as General Humphreys has shown in these volumes. As it is, they come in good time to be read and contrasted with the ponderous volume of the Comte de Paris, noticed in THE AMERICAN of June 23d. With all the merit of indefatigable industry and zeal in the accumulation of facts, there was wanting the personal knowledge of men and events which is so important an element in giving vitality to the mere recital of details. Just as Napier's "Peninsula War" derives much of its interest and attraction from active participation in the events he describes, even in a subordinate capacity, so in Humphreys' books the reader feels that the text is inspired with the writer's share, and that in a very responsible position, in the operations which he analyzes. Unlike most of the numerous writers on topics connected with the War of the Rebellion, General Humphreys

holds himself strenuously aloof from taking sides, and he is so scrupulously just to those who were then opposed to the army with which he was connected that he takes the greatest pains to do full justice to their services, and to record the names of those who distinguished themselves in its ranks by any evidence of special gallantry or military spirit and skill, either in handling troops or in other duties. Indeed, he is more careful to give his authority for statements as to Confederate operations than for those on the Union side; and in this he shows a characteristic anxiety to establish the truth in regard to details even, for it is of these that war is necessarily made up. As a study for soldiers and civilians, General Humphreys's books will be of lasting value. J. G. R.

SIR HENRY MAINE'S LECTURES ON LAW.—The great reputation made by Sir Henry Maine's earlier works is well sustained by his later publications, "Village Communities in the East and West," and "The Early History of Institutions," both of which like the present volume ("Dissertations on Early Law and Customs: Chiefly Selected from Lectures Delivered at Oxford.") By Sir Henry Sumner Maine. London: Murray,) were lectures delivered by the author at Oxford as professor of jurisprudence. He still works out his theory of the connection of existing institutions with the primitive or very ancient usages of mankind, and seeks to fathom the ideas on which these are based. He traces the common origin of early law and ancient religion, treats of the authority of the king in its first appearance, examines the source of forms of property and tenure, and legal conceptions and classifications which have survived to our own day, and discusses some theories of primitive society. His chapter on "Early European House Communities" is another illustration of that social type which has been so exhaustively treated by Mr. Lewis H. Morgan among the aborigines of this country. It is very gratifying to find that Sir Henry Maine returns the honors paid him in this country by honorable mention of Morgan's work and that of the Johns Hopkins University studies on kindred subjects, while his praise of the work of Professor Hammond of the University of Iowa is very characteristic. He says: "A book published at Chicago, and written by a law professor of the State University of Iowa, is not likely, perhaps, to come into the hands of many English readers; but Mr. Hammond's preface to the American issue of Mr. Sandar's well-known edition of the 'Institutes of Justinian' contains much the best defence I have seen of the classical distribution of law;" and later on he recurs to and adopts Mr. Hammond's views with equally emphatic endorsement of his approval of his statements and implied praise of his merits.

No one speaks with greater authority than Sir Henry Maine on these subjects; for his own especial merit is a transcendent honesty in thoroughly exhausting all sources of knowledge on the subjects which derive much of their living interest from his clear-sightedness in tracing the source and origin of modern customs far back into the mist of forgotten history, and through the haze of distant ages and widely separated countries. His generous and thoughtful criticism, and sympathetic interest in the work of all engaged in the same far-reaching studies, will lead many of his own readers to a better appreciation of the right use to be made of the writings of Max Müller and other English and German students of early Eastern literature, as well as of Taine and Tocqueville in their studies of French social and political history. His praise of the work done by Professor Bogisic is likely to attract attention to a new source of information; a native of Ragusa, a professor in the University of Odessa, a student of the early laws and customs of the Slavonians, Sir Henry Maine, not content with partial German translations and summaries, put himself in correspondence with his fellow-laborer and distinguishes him by frequent reference to his results and hearty praise of his methods. The chapter on the "Decay of Feudal Property in France and England" is a study well worth close examination by our own lawyers, young and old, as an illustration of the living lessons still to be gathered from almost contemporaneous history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE much-abused publisher is asserting himself; he is indeed taking a lead in literature; to the Victorian age succeeds the limited edition and *édition de luxe* age. In the July *Bulletin* of the Library Company of Philadelphia appear the titles of several of these costly productions added to the collection of the Library. Especially noticeable are the lives of Da Vinci and Bayard, the good chevalier,—who, be it parenthetically said, sometimes did things we should nowadays term "shady." Remarkable for their luxury as for their intrinsic value are also Organia's "Basilica di San Marco," Reiss and Stübel's "Peruvian Antiquities," the twenty volumes of the "Trésor de Numismatique," and "Paris à Travers les Ages." In connection with the last-named work the *Bulletin* gives a useful *résumé* of illustrated works relating to Paris in the possession of the Library. A contrast with these elegances of the trade is "The Antiquities of North and South America," a little work by Rafinesque which the naturalist himself in the last years of his life set up and printed in his own room. The Library has received a gift of thirteen hundred volumes of Government publications from the Department of State at Washington, which will, it is believed, render its set measurably complete; a perfect set does not anywhere exist. The forty volumes of the reports of the Keeper of the English "Public Records"—a complete set,—are also an important acquisition for students. To its geological collection the Library

makes considerable additions, and among them is "The Tertiary History of the Grand Cañon District," by Clarence E. Dutton. This monograph of the United States Geological Survey according to the *Saturday Review* surpasses anything of the kind ever issued by any Government.

In the list of Americana, the *Bulletin* equals any of its predecessors, embracing many New England tracts of 1647-59. It contains one of the four known copies of Drake's "Notices of Cincinnati," said by the "Bibliography of Ohio" to be "without doubt the rarest work relating to Cincinnati." Another very scarce book is Haywood's "History of Tennessee," which at a recent sale fetched sixty dollars; it contains the only full account of the Indian war of Tennessee. Some curiosities of history are a number of caricatures, chiefly relating to Jacksonian times, and a collection of flaming "broad-sides" of the Civil War. Among the maps added is the photographic reproduction—one of ten copies,—of the "Mappomonde" of Sebastian Cabot, a late discovery of historical importance. To its manuscripts the Library has added a collection of about five hundred letters on scientific subjects—ethnology and geology mostly,—written to Professor S. G. Morton, president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, by Berlandier, Lyell, Silliman, and others. This collection includes also Dr. Morton's unpublished MSS. and the professional papers of his son, the late James St. Clair Morton, United States Engineers. It has also acquired an illuminated "Book of Hours," one of the largest known. This specimen of mediæval penmanship measures two by one and a quarter feet; it has attained its full growth. Accompanying this the *Bulletin* presents a chronologically arranged list of the MS. missals, etc., owned by the Library. The *Bulletin* closes with a continuation of Mr. Charles R. Hildeburn's list of the early issues of the press in Pennsylvania,—a very valuable and creditable contribution to American bibliography.

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THE JEWS IN PHILADELPHIA, PRIOR TO 1800. By Hyman Pollock Rosenbach. Pp. 43. Edward Stern & Co., Philadelphia.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE large-paper edition of Emerson's works, limited to five hundred copies, has all been taken, though it will not be published until autumn.—Prince Krapotkine is writing an elaborate work on Finland.—An Edinburgh edition of Professor Boyesen's "Daughter of the Philistines" has just appeared. Mr. Howells's "Modern Instance" and "Dr. Breen's Practice" are also fresh from the Douglas press.—Mr. Guthrie, otherwise "F. Anstey," is the son of a London tailor and is but twenty-five years old.—James H. Earle, Boston, has just published "Must the Old Testament Go?" by Rev. W. F. Crafts. It is announced as a "racy, sharp, telling work on the 'new criticism' of the Bible."

G. A. Young & Co., Edinburgh, three years ago, when they first issued the "Analytical Concordance," announced that three other concordances, one to the Hebrew Old Testament, one to the Greek New Testament, and one to the Greek Septuagint, were in an advanced state. It is now proposed to go to press with these works, which are all to be published uniform in size of type and page with the "Analytical Concordance," at twenty-one shillings per volume. If the number of subscribers can be raised to three or six thousand, the publishers will reduce the price to fifteen shillings or ten shillings sixpence respectively.

It is announced that the first number of the "J. W. Lovell" series of lives of leading actors, to which we have referred, will be a biography of Madame Modjeska, written by Mr. J. T. Altemus.—Translations of Schopenhauer's "The World as Will and Idea," and of E. von Hartmann's "Philosophy of the Unconscious," are to be brought out by Trübner & Co.—T. Whittaker, New York, has in preparation a revised and popular edition of Saunders's "Salad for the Solitary and the Social." This edition will have over fifty fine illustrations, and will be sold at half the price of the previous editions.

James R. Osgood & Co.'s "Maritime Provinces," the only guide-book, we believe, to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., very thoroughly revised and enlarged, now appears in a new edition. Personal letters were sent to prominent citizens of nearly two hundred towns and districts in that region, and the corrections and additions suggested by these gentlemen, carefully compiled and verified, and supplemented by several eastward journeys of the editor of the guide-book, have been added to the work.

The author of the clever novel, "Guerndale," is at last acknowledged to be a young Bostonian of about thirty, named Stimson.—Gray's "Elegy" will be put out as a luxurious holiday book by J. B. Lippincott & Co. the coming season. The illustrations, on wood, will be by the best American artists.—James Payn declares that he is a slow writer, producing only three or four pages a day; yet he has published over thirty novels.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce a Whittier calendar in preparation for 1884, of the same general character as the Emerson and Longfellow calendars, of which new editions will be published for next year.—George W. Cable will read a paper on the "Lessee System in Southern Prisons," before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, at Louisville, in September.—Only three copies of the autobiography of Wagner which he dictated to his wife are in existence. Wagner kept one of the three copies, gave one to his son, and the third to Liszt.

The Prussian Royal Academy of Sciences, acting in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Worship, has long been engaged in bringing out a complete and uniform edition of Luther's works. By an act of imperial munificence, the delegates intrusted

with the work will now be able to finish it before the "Luther Festival," on the 10th of November, which will be the four hundredth anniversary of the reformer's birth.—D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation a memoir of the late John Keese, a popular book-auctioneer and wit of New York, forty years ago. The book is written by his son, William L. Keese.—Mr. F. Leybold has gotten out a revised and enlarged edition of Samuel S. Green's little pamphlet on "Library Aids," and hopes that it may form the foundation of a 'library annual,' having for chief features a topical record of the more prominent bibliographies, and of the articles and books relating to libraries published during the year.

Mr. Quaritch is about to bring out a catalogue illustrating the history of the art of bookbinding, by describing in chronological order, under the names of collectors or of binders, books remarkable as bearing the arms or names of celebrated owners, or as having been bound by binders whose names are famous for the beauty of their work. The Italian artists of the sixteenth century, who bound for Maioli and Canevari, are represented; so are the French ones who worked for Grolier, and for the kings and princes of the House of Valois. There are bindings done by the Eves and Le Gascon, and several which were executed for the Bourbon kings as well as their predecessors, besides many that bear marks of the ownership of English and Scottish kings and queens. As for the books that belonged to French collectors, from Grolier and Thou down to the last century, their name is legion, and their number in Mr. Quaritch's catalogue maintains well the old reputation of France as the true home of elegant bibliography. English private collectors are also not neglected.

Mr. Matthew Arnold will arrive in the United States in October.—"Yolande" has proved one of the most successful of Mr. William Black's novels.—Messrs. Blackwood intend publishing a large-paper edition of Stormouth's "English Dictionary."—Mr. Swinburne devotes two pages of *The Athenæum* to an eulogy of Emily Brontë.

Berthold Auerbach's last novel, "Master Beeland and His Workmen," will be published by Henry Holt & Co. soon.—Mr. Edward Dowden, the Shakespearean editor, is preparing a comprehensive study of Goethe.—Mr. John Morley is reported to be tired of editing the "English Men of Letters" series, and it is understood that it will stop after Mrs. Oliphant's "Sheridan," Professor Colvin's "Keats," and Mr. H. D. Traill's "Coleridge."

Dr. Austin's "Life of Longfellow" is meeting with a deserved success. The first edition was exhausted within two months after publication, and a second edition is just ready. Lee & Shepard are the publishers, and the work is sold only to subscribers.

Mr. Austin Dobson's edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield" in the "Parchment" series is nearly ready.—The students of the College of St. Francis Xavier have issued the first number of a literary journal, called *The Xavier*.—Mr. George Ticknor Curtis's "Life of James Buchanan," filled with new material, will be issued early in August by Harper & Bros.

ART NOTES.

FROM Berlin comes news of the death of the historical painter, E. Dalge.—A bust has been placed in Harvard University of General W. F. Bartlett, the work of French, the Concord sculptor.—The death is announced of Sig. Alessandro Castellani, the well-known antiquary.—At a recent sale in Paris, two marble figures of Bacchantes by Clésinger were sold for thirty-six thousand francs.

The Louvre is in luck this year. The last group of acquisitions comprises the gift by MM. Hauguet, Schubert and Milliet, who have thus interpreted the wishes of M. Coutan, a friend of Ingres, and offered to the great museum forty drawings collected by M. Coutan himself, including seven or eight examples by Ingres and two by Proudhon, besides two pictures, being the "Chapelle Sextine," by Ingres, and a sketch of "Christ en Croix," by Proudhon.

The French Government has commissioned M. Oliver to execute a bust of M. Chevreuil, to be placed in the Palais Mazarin.—Mrs. M. Nimmo Moran, wife of Mr. Thomas Moran, has executed an etching which constitutes the latest issue of "American Etchings." It is a landscape, and is said to show good power of the "point."—The Belgian Government has bought for the gallery at Brussels M. Alfred Stevens's picture called "La Veuve."—A loan collection at Paris for the benefit of the Catholic primary schools has been opened. It is limited to one hundred pictures, which are very carefully chosen.

A strange transaction occupies the courts at Constantinople. The corporation of the *besesten*, or depository in the Great Bazaar, having in hand some repairs, proposed to sell an antique seal with the *toghra* of Mahmud Ghazi, the conqueror of Constantinople. For this they asked five hundred pounds; but the authorities of the Imperial Museum have intervened, and claim it as State property.

Another Paris artist, a sculptor, has been destroying his work out of spite, because it did not secure a medal. It was only the plaster he smashed, however, the group having been first put in bronze.—There was no very warm bidding for the Duke of Marlborough's Limoges enamels. The highest price was \$5,200 for "The Vision of the Apocalypse."—There is considerable discussion about the so-called Raphael, "Apollo and Marsyas," lately purchased by the Louvre. Many good judges say it is not a Raphael at all. The British National Gallery refused it on account of doubts of its authenticity.

It is understood that the forthcoming list of grants by the committee of the British Royal Society will contain the name of Mr. Flinders Petrie, whose long residence at Ghizeh, in a tomb near the Great Pyramid, has resulted in an elaborate survey of the whole platform. The description of his operations is in the press, and will shortly be published.

The operations of the American Art Association in New York are being watched with considerable interest by artists. The galleries have a full and fine collection of work by native painters. As a picture is sold, it is delivered at once to the buyer and its place taken by another. The Association appears to be liberal; paintings by Academicians hang with those by Society men, and names appear which the prejudices of both those corporations keep out of the catalogues of the two main exhibitions of the year.

C. S. Reinhart, it is expected, will return to America next winter.—The unveiling of the monument to Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va., has been postponed to some time in the autumn.—Two large and valuable paintings have been presented by Mr. J. F. Loubat to St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. They were purchased by Mr. Loubat at the sale of the Demidoff collection.—Mrs. Hilliard is putting the finishing touches upon a book of European travel and art which is to be illustrated by her husband, W. H. Hilliard, the artist.

It is in England considered a clear sign of the general prosperity of the artistic profession that, although the Royal Academicians dispense a considerable part of those funds which are at their disposal, in trust or otherwise, for the relief of distressed artists, comparatively few applications have been of late made for aid.

An invention by Julius Paschka of Vienna, being an imitation of glass-painting, is creating quite a stir in German art circles on account of its beauty and remarkable cheapness.—Adolph Schlabit has been awarded the prize of honor of the Von Rohr fund, a purse of forty-five hundred marks, for his *genre* piece, "In the Court-Room," shown in the Berlin Art Exhibition.—The German caricaturist, Klic, has invented a new mode of artistic reproduction to which he has given the name of "Klicotypy." Oil paintings, aquarelles, and objects of art-industry, may be reproduced by it without previous drawing.

Mr. Woods, a Hartford, Conn., sculptor, has finished a statue of Nathan Hale, the martyr spy.—Munkacz is ill with a nervous disorder, and has been compelled to stop work on his "Christ Before Pilate." He had built a new and spacious studio for this undertaking.—Paul Neff, Stuttgart, announces a new and cheaper edition of Drs. Lübke and Lützow's celebrated illustrated atlas of the "History of Art."—The National Gallery of Ireland has lately made a very important acquisition in a landscape by Rembrandt. It was one of the Stourhead heirlooms.

The international art exhibition at Munich, the plan of which has excited such general interest among artists, was opened by Prince Luitpold with impressive ceremonies on the 2d inst. It includes 2,232 oil paintings, 310 water colors, 270 plastic works, and 140 graphic productions. The American exhibit is good, especially in landscapes. Of the prominent Munich celebrities, Piloty, the honorary president of the Society of Artists, sends a colossal canvas, "In the Arena;" Defregger, "A Smithy in the Forest;" Lenbach and Kaulbach both send portraits; Piglheim, "A Head of Christ." All the great names of the Munich school are represented. Of Austrian artists, Makart, Brozik, Schönn, Charlemont and Thoren are mentioned. The aggregate of Austrian contributions exceeds two hundred. A number of artists of reputation have collaborated on the arrangement and decoration of the palace, to which M. Effner, director of the Royal Gardens, gave the finishing touches. Among the artists were Thiersch, Rudolph Seitz, G. Seidl, Gedon and Hauberisset. Entering the first hall, a portal opens on the galleries of France and England. The German gallery occupies all the left side of the palace, while on the right are those of Austria-Hungary, Spain and Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Italy, America, Russia, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Greece and Switzerland. The central halls of the palace have Ionic columns, like those of the entrance, and the perspective views are impressive.

SCIENCE.

REMARKABLE EXTINCT REPTILE.—One of the most important palæontological finds ever made in this country is that of the animal now described by Professor Cope as the *Diclonius mirabilis* (Leidy), whose remains were discovered last summer in the Laramie formation of Dakota by Messrs. Wortman and Hill, conductors of the Cope Rocky Mountain expedition. This gigantic land-saurian, whose length measures thirty-eight feet, belongs to the group of Dinosaurians,—an order of extinct reptiles which in several respects show very decided affinities to birds, and which may with propriety be said to form a direct transition to this class of animals,—and is closely allied to the *Hadrosaurus Foulkii*, described some twenty-five years ago from the clay deposits of Haddonfield by Dr. Leidy. The most interesting feature of the present animal is the skull, which measures 1.18 metres in length, and which in profile closely resembles the head of a goose. The premaxillaries are flat and show a remarkable transverse expansion, so that from above the general appearance strongly suggests the contour of the bill of the short-billed spoonbill. The muzzle is edentulous and appears to have been encased in horn, recalling the beaks of birds. Each maxillary bone contains no less than six hundred and thirty teeth and each splenial four hundred and six, so that the total number of teeth exceeds two thousand. The animal in life evidently presented the kangaroo-like appearance of the *Hadrosaurus*, since the anterior limbs in comparison with the posterior were but very feebly developed. Professor Cope suggests, from considerations connected with the structure of the limbs and head, that this saurian monster was probably an inhabitant of the marshes, and that its food might have consisted of plants related to the pond weeds, pond lilies, and the like.

AMBER DEPOSITS OF EUROPE.—In a work that has just been published on the flora of the famous amber deposits of Northern Germany ("Die Flora des Bernsteins"), the great amber-supplying region of the globe, Professor R. Goeppert gives some very interesting data relative to the origin, nature and probable extent of this highly-prized fossil gum. The amber flora, probably of Middle Miocene Age, represents about twenty species of fungi, twelve lichens, and about an equal number of mosses, and in addition no less than forty-two species of conifers, oaks, birches and willows, besides twenty-seven *Monopetale* and twelve *Polypetale*. The amber-bearing formation extends from the confines of the White Sea into Holland, and not improbably this Baltic formation was at one time continuous with the east coast of Britain. At present, the richest deposits lie along a strip of coast-land stretching from Memel to Dantzic, and appear to attain their greatest development in the province of Samland, where they are known as the "blau erde" (blue earth), and where they occupy a belt or zone depressed from eighty to one hundred feet beneath the surface. This Samland blue earth extends along the coast for a distance of sixty miles, and possesses a breadth of about twelve miles, with an average thickness estimated at about ten feet. Each cubic foot of earth is calculated by Runge to contain no less than one-twelfth of a pound of the resin, which would give for the entire deposit a value of approximately 9,600,000,000 pounds. The actual yield at the present time is in the neighborhood of two or three hundred thousand pounds per annum (stated to be about five times the quantity annually thrown up by the waves on the shores of the Baltic), which, if continued at the same rate, would leave a supply sufficient to last for a period of some thirty thousand years. Professor Goeppert makes an interesting inquiry as to the probable extent of pine forests that would have been required to produce a quantity of amber equal to that here described. Assuming the common Norway spruce (*Pinus abies*), for the purposes of calculation, and estimating the age of the species to be about one hundred and twenty

years, about sixty or seventy of which may be considered as resin-producing, it is concluded that six thousand pounds per acre would represent the product of each generation, and that consequently the Baltic Sea area, with an extent of 6,370 German square miles, might yield if covered with this species of spruce a quantity of amber weighing 8,400,000,000 pounds, or about eight-ninths of that estimated to exist in the Samland deposit, covering twenty German miles of area. Hence, if this last deposit was originally formed where it is now met with, it would have required for its production a forest growth *in loco* extending over a period of three hundred generations. But it appears far more probable that the existing accumulation is the result of water action.

SNAKE POISON AND ANTIDOTAL REMEDIES.—Dr. A. J. Wall, F. R. C. S., in his recently-published work on "Indian Snake Poisons: Their Nature and Effects" (London), discusses the remedial measures that have at various times been used or recommended in counteracting the toxic effects of snake poisons, and arrives at certain conclusions diametrically opposed to those generally held as to the manner of treatment. Thus, as far as internal application is concerned, it is stated that "the more frequent is the administration of antidotes the shorter is the duration of life after it." As to the injection of potassium permanganate, which by many is considered capable of depriving the snake poison of its powers, Dr. Wall contends that while this mineral substance does actually destroy the active agent through oxidation yet its introduction into the system produces no beneficial effects, since its reaction there is exerted equally upon all the organic constituents of the blood with which it comes in contact, without the exercise of special selection. "The oxidizing power of the permanganate is, therefore, exerted on the constituents of the blood generally, instead of being reserved for the cobra poison in it alone. The point of first importance to be attended to in snake poisoning is to immediately check the absorption of the virus into the system by the isolation of the bitten part from the circulation. "There is only one way of doing this effectually. At once let a thick india-rubber band—such as is used in Esmarch's bandage for bloodless operations,—be firmly bound on the limb above the part bitten. No circulation, and therefore no absorption, can go on after this, and time can be taken to consider what further proceedings are necessary. An ordinary cord, or string, or bandage, is nearly useless, compared with the rubber band. I have known fatal absorption to take place when a string has been applied so tightly as to actually cut the flesh and apparently strangle the limb completely, causing acute suffering, evidently from the cord not accommodating itself accurately to the form of the member, and thus leaving a small channel for circulation. The india-rubber band is nearly painless, and properly applied is an absolute safeguard against further absorption."

CAUSES OF SEA-SICKNESS.—Mr. Robert W. Lovett, in an article published in the *Popular Science Monthly* for the current month, essays to prove that sea-sickness is not the result of a disordered stomach, although this organ is generally the seat of it, but that it arises primarily from an irritation of "the semicircular canals of the ear, or the abdominal viscera, or both, which become full of blood and cause vomiting." It is contended in support of this view, which has at various times been maintained, that in animals whose semicircular canals were in different ways injured there was no apparent derangement in the power of hearing, but, singularly enough, a derangement in the power of maintaining the equilibrium. Thus, in pigeons, when the vertical canal was cut "the bird turned a series of back somersaults; and when the horizontal canal was cut the pigeon whirled around in a horizontal plane, in every case tending to rotate in the plane of the canal which was cut." And what is specially interesting in this connection is "that in these and other experiments irritation or injury to these canals was almost invariably followed by vomiting." The relation existing between the aural canal and the sense of equilibrium has been demonstrated by repeated physiological experiments, and as it is here claimed nowhere more forcibly than by the disease known as "labyrinthine vertigo," or "Ménière's disease," characterized by an irritated and congested condition of the semicircular canals (as brought about by some internal cause), and the usual (sea-sickness,) symptoms of throbbing in the head, pale and cold skin, vomiting, and the inability to maintain the upright position. In the case of true sea-sickness, it is contended that the required irritation of the aural canals is brought about principally by the pitching movements of the ship, during which the head is carried backward and forward through a long arc. "At the end of the descent, the head stops; but by its inertia the fluid in the canals rushes on and washes the otoliths up against the nerve-filaments at the front of the canals. These are extremely sensitive, and the repetition of this process a few times serves to establish an excessive irritation which is expressed by giddiness and vomiting."

NOTES.—The new Vienna Observatory, one of the most complete in existence, located on the Turken Schanze, in the northern outskirts of the city, was inaugurated by the Emperor on the 5th ultimo. The building was nine years in course of erection, and is provided with the most powerful refracting telescope (Grubb), in the world.—The thirty-second meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Minneapolis, Minn., on August 15th-21st, under the presidency of Professor C. A. Young, of Princeton. The opening address will be delivered by the retiring president, Professor J. W. Dawson, chancellor of McGill University, Montreal. It is expected that unusual interest will be evoked in the meeting by an open discussion of the phenomena of the North American "ice age," the champions of both the glacial and iceberg theories having signified their intention of being present.—Admiral Mouchez, director of the Paris Observatory, has in his annual report on the state of the Observatory called attention to the importance of conducting astronomical observations at considerable elevations above the sea level; and it appears not unlikely that conformably with a suggestion to that effect an astronomical station will be established on the Pic du Midi (Savoy), at a height of 9,400 feet. At this elevation, according to General Nansouty, it is easy to read at night by the light of the stars alone, and fifteen or sixteen Pleiades are visible to the naked eye.—Dr. Michael

Foster, well known for his physiological researches, and co-editor with the late Professor F. M. Balfour in the "Elements of Embryology," has been appointed to fill the chair of physiology in the University of Cambridge.—The seventh Congress of Russian Naturalists and Physicians will be held at Odessa, from August 30th to September 9th.—Dr. Gabriel Gustav Valentin, one of the most eminent physiologists of the age, and for forty-five years professor of physiology at the University of Berne, Switzerland, died on the 24th of May last, in the seventy-third year of his age.—The medical section of the French Academy of Sciences has elected (by thirty-two votes,) M. Richet member to fill the place vacated by the death of Dr. Sédillot. The unsuccessful candidates were Brown-Séquard (who on the last ballot received twenty-three votes), Jules Guérin, Sappey and Charcott.

A. H.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—A section of a coal train on the Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad, to which was attached a passenger car, broke in two on a heavy grade at Rasselas Station, twenty-five miles east of Bradford, just before daylight on the 1st inst. Seven of the cars, rushing back down the grade, ran into the second section, wrecking it. Six persons were killed and eleven injured, two or three dangerously.

—Professor Brooks, of the Red House Observatory, at Phelps, New York, reports a telescope observation on the 1st inst. of an enormous group of spots now central upon the sun's disc. The diameter of the group is fifty thousand miles, and the spots are visible to the naked eye. They exhibit violent cyclonic action, electrical storms and aurora accompanying this solar outbreak.

—General Crook arrived at Albuquerque, N. M., on the 30th ult., on his way to Washington. A telegram has been received at the War Department from General Schofield, urging the adoption of the policy of General Crook towards the captured Indians, and that they be left in his charge.

—Senator Platt of Connecticut has declined a large fee and the conduct of a railroad suit, on the ground that so long as he is a Senator of the United States the duties of that office will require his attention.

—The window-glass and flint-glass factories in the Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Wheeling and other districts closed on the 30th ult. for the usual summer period of six weeks to two months. One or two of the Pittsburgh flint-glass works will not close.

—A duel between Richard F. Beirne, editor of the *Richmond State*, and W. C. Elam, editor of the *Richmond Whig*, took place on the 30th ult., near Waynesboro, Va. The first fire missed both parties; in the second, Elam was wounded in the hip, and Beirne, declaring himself satisfied, left the ground. Elam's wound was thought to be serious for a day or two, but he is reported as recovering.

—Ellis P. Phipps, late superintendent of the Philadelphia almshouse, convicted of forgery, was on the 30th ult. sentenced to an imprisonment of five years at separate and solitary confinement at labor.

—The town council of Berlin has voted one hundred and fifty thousand marks towards the expenses of the Martin Luther festival to be held in August.

—The total assessed valuation of real and personal estate in the city of New York for 1883 is \$1,276,677,164, an increase of \$43,200,765 on the valuation for 1882.

—1,639 new post-offices were established in the United States during the fiscal year just closed.

—Bids for the construction of the new naval cruisers were opened on the 2d inst. at the Navy Department. There were only four bidders for each vessel. The contracts were awarded to John Roach, of Chester, Pa., who is the lowest bidder, at the following figures: For the "Chicago," \$889,000; "Boston," \$619,000; "Atlanta," \$617,000; and the "Dolphin" (despatch boat), \$345,000.

—The President on the 3d inst. appointed Colonel Samuel B. Holabird to be Quartermaster-General in place of General Rufus Ingalls, retired.

—Enoch Pratt on the 2d inst. executed a deed of the property of the Pratt Free Library, on Mulberry Street, Baltimore, to that city, and gave his check for \$833,333-33, to be invested in city bonds for the support of the library.

—William H. Vanderbilt has added one hundred thousand dollars to the endowment fund of the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, making the total seven hundred thousand dollars.

—The buildings of the Dauphin County almshouse, near Harrisburg, were burned on the night of the 2d inst. The loss is estimated at about one hundred thousand dollars. The insane patients were all removed to the State Asylum.

—Joseph T. Brown, Jr., ex-Chief Deputy United States Marshal for Eastern Arkansas, was convicted on the 2d inst., at Little Rock, of forgery and presenting fraudulent accounts, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor and payment of a fine of one thousand dollars.

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives on the 3d inst. refused to pass the two million dollar tax bill over the Governor's veto. The finance committee was instructed to report forthwith a bill for a tax of \$1,500,000.

—The President of Mexico has issued a decree establishing a bureau for the collection of commercial, mining and agricultural statistics. A general census of the country is to be taken every ten years.

—The "tercio-millennial" celebration of the settlement of New Mexico by the Spaniards was opened in Santa Fé on the 2d inst. A Territorial exposition was opened by the Governor in the presence of ten thousand persons, among those present being General Mackenzie and staff, various Mexican societies, the Territorial militia, and representatives of several Indian tribes.

—Preparations are being made on the Sunset and New Orleans branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad for large shipments of California wheat to New Orleans.

—A scheme has been devised, and will soon be put under way, to build a parallel railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco, with branches running to Texas and the Indian Territory.

—Ten suits for damages were begun by Mormons in the United States District Court at Salt Lake, on the 2d inst., against the commissioners appointed by the President under the Edmunds Law. This is regarded by the Gentiles as an attempt to "coerce the commissioners and defeat the law."

—Full reports of the principal crops in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois have been published. The condition of wheat in Indiana on July 1st was 68 per cent., in Ohio 68, and in Illinois 52. The area of corn in Indiana was 101 per cent., in Ohio 104, in Illinois 104. The condition of corn in Indiana was 84, in Ohio 83, and in Illinois 85. There is a full acreage of oats. The condition of the crop in Indiana was 97 per cent., in Ohio 102, and in Illinois 99. Live stock is in good condition. The hay and flax crops are above 90 per cent. On the basis of these and of scattering reports from other States, estimates of the wheat crop of 1883 have been placed at 398,000,000 bushels.

—The volcano on the Island of Ometepe, in Lake Nicaragua, which has been smoking for some time, is now in active eruption. The inhabitants are leaving the island.

—A terrible calamity occurred during the launch of a steamship near Glasgow on the 3d inst. The vessel to which the disaster happened was the steamer "Daphne." While she was being launched, she fell over on her side, precipitating a number of people into the water. According to the despatches thus far received, it is estimated that one hundred and fifty persons were drowned.

—The Irish Industrial Exhibition at Cork, covering three and one-half acres of ground, and including British, Continental and American exhibits, was opened by Earl Bandon on the 3d inst., in the presence of a vast crowd. Some trouble had been expected, and police were posted among the audience. Perfect order, however, was maintained. A large procession of trades marched to the building. Messrs. T. D. Sullivan and E. Dwyer Gray, and the mayors and members of many city corporations, were present at the opening ceremonies.

—Rev. Thomas Nicholas Burke, the famous Dominican orator, better known as "Father Tom Burke," died in Tallaght Convent, Ireland, on the 2d inst., aged 53.—Rt. Rev. Dr. John Strain, Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, died in London on the 2d inst., aged 73.—Rear-Admiral Benjamin F. Sands, U. S. N., (retired,) died in Washington on the 30th ult., aged 72.—Rt. Rev. Dr. William Pinkney, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, died on the 4th inst. at Cockeysville, Baltimore County, aged 74.—Rt. Rev. John McMullen, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Davenport, Iowa, died at Davenport on the 4th inst.

—The 4th of July was observed without special incident, and with no great fires or other disasters calling for special report. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, and a few other cities, the ordinances forbidding the use of firearms, etc., were rigidly enforced.

—The National Anti-Monopoly Conference met on the 4th inst. in Chicago, about two hundred and fifty delegates being present. There was much disorder and confusion. Allen Root of Nebraska was made temporary chairman. A report of the committee on credentials, omitting Dennis Kearney and Maybell as delegates from California, was adopted by a large majority, whereupon Kearney announced that "he would organize a convention of his own." John F. Henry of Brooklyn was chosen permanent chairman, and C. C. Post of Indiana secretary.

—There were one hundred and twelve deaths from cholera at Damiatta on the 3d inst., six at Mansurah, and three at Lamanoud. The sanitary cordon around Damiatta stretches in a circle fifteen miles in circumference. Sir William Gull, M. D., in a communication to Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, states that in his opinion the cholera in Egypt will subside without spreading to Europe.

DRIFT.

—A daring miner, named Edward Schiffin, in 1879 penetrated Southeastern Arizona and brought out the news of good ore. His capital was one hundred and fifty dollars; to-day he is a millionaire. Still unsatisfied, he sailed to the Arctic, and has there discovered rich diggings on the headwaters of the Yukon River. Alaska will receive a thorough exploration this summer. As soon as the country is released from the icy embrace of winter, adventurous miners and prospectors will proceed to the new country. Rock of almost fabulous wealth is exhibited in San Francisco, coming from Alaska, and stories are told of ledges one hundred feet wide full of free gold. Who knows but Humboldt's prophecy, that in the North the great matrix of gold is to be found, may be verified? Certain it is that the mines of Siberia have yielded an average of twenty-two million dollars a year for the last seventy years, and their product is greater now than ever.

—The Boston board of health recently issued a most important regulation which has hardly attracted the notice it deserves. It was ordered that in Boston the bodies of all persons who have died of small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or typhus fever, must immediately be wrapped in a sheet, saturated with a solution (ten per cent.) of chloride of zinc, and placed in an absolutely tight coffin which is not to be reopened. With a similar view a bill has been passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts at the request of some railway companies. The bill forbids the transportation through the State of bodies dead of certain contagious disorders, unless they have been so encased and prepared as to preclude any danger of the communication of these diseases through their agency. The diseases named in the bill are the same as those enumerated in the regulation above referred to, save that "typhus" is replaced by "typhoid." This substitution seems to have been made under the mistaken impression that "typhus" and "typhoid" are synonymous terms. The omission of such a highly contagious fever as typhus is greatly to be regretted.

—The wine vaults of London were recently inspected by a correspondent who was given unusual facilities for sight-seeing, and he avers that in a tour of the St. Katherine and London Dock vaults he saw over five million packages of port and sherry, over one million of claret and five hundred thousand of spirits. They were in vast tuns, hogsheads, casks and barrels, and the total amount in storage was two hundred and sixty million gallons. There were six and a half gallons for every man, woman and child of the population of Great Britain. Some of it had been in store for years. The owners had forgotten about it, and the old and mouldy casks had rotted away at their chimes and had been several times replaced. One lot of one thousand gallons of sherry had been in the vaults for nearly fifty years. It was brought from the South of Spain by its owner, who had fallen dead in the vaults. The wine along with his other property had passed into chancery, and the litigation, which has continued for nearly half a century, is as far from being ended apparently as when it began. But the wine has been growing old and valuable, and if sold now would probably bring five guineas a gallon. These vaults are simply great cellars under the dock-houses. In area they aggregate some thirty-five acres. They extend under the Thames on one side and well under Tower Hill on the other. They are about sixteen feet from floor to roof, and are by no means regular in form, but reach out in strange passages and alleys in all directions. They are bonded by the Government, and owners can have their property in them as long as they like without paying customs duties.

—"What will Li-Hung-Chang do in the Tonquin affair?" is a question which is no doubt puzzling M. Challeme-Lacour. Li-Hung-Chang is both a statesman and a soldier, and could give the French a great deal of trouble, if he chose to do so. Personally, it is believed, Li-Hung-Chang is not inclined to go to war with France; but there is a strong war party at Peking that does not always allow Li-Hung-Chang to have his own way. The Chinese suzerainty over Anam is like most suzerainties of very little real value, and China will no doubt be prepared to barter her suzerainty for some solid advantage. The question, therefore, of what Li-Hung-Chang will do, will be very likely transformed into what M. Tricou, the French representative, is prepared to give.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just decided a case respecting the probate of a will in a thoroughly equitable manner, although not without disregarding considerable authority. The testator in consequence of injury could only look upward, he lying on his back in bed; the witnesses to the will at the time of signature were in the same or an immediately adjoining room with him; the testator could hear all that was said, and knew and understood all that was done, read the names, and said he was glad it was done. The contestants claimed that the attestation was insufficient, because the testator could not see the witnesses subscribe their names. But the Court, admitting that upon the construction of similar statutes some courts had held such attestation insufficient, says that it is of opinion that so nice and narrow a construction is not required by the letter, and would defeat the spirit, of the statute.

—While there are many churches of a fair antiquity on the Atlantic sea-board, it seems strange that the oldest Presbyterian church in Chicago celebrated on a recent Sabbath its fiftieth anniversary. Half a century ago, the Rev. Jeremiah Porter organized that church with about two dozen members. The first services were held in Fort Dearborn, after which a log schoolhouse was for some months used as a sanctuary. The first house of worship built by the church cost six hundred dollars, and was dedicated in 1834. In 1849, a twenty-four thousand dollar brick building was erected. This soon proved too small, and as the congregation increased in prosperity a new church, costing one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, was built in 1857. The great fire of 1871 swept that away. The present building cost one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. The membership numbers more than one thousand.

—An opinion of considerable general interest was recently given in the New York court of appeals touching the taxation of United States Government bonds. It is well known that these securities are exempt from local taxation. The question before the court of appeals was whether the premium on them can be taxed. The assessors in New York City had assessed the trustees of an estate at six hundred thousand dollars for personal property. When it appeared that the property consisted of Government bonds, the assessment was reduced to seventy-two thousand dollars, which was the excess of the market over the par value of the bonds. The special term of the Supreme Court sustained the assessment for this reduced amount, holding that the premium on the bonds was not exempt from taxation. This decision was affirmed by the general term, but both of the lower courts were over-ruled by the court of appeals, which held that the market value of the bonds is no more subject to taxation than their par value.

—Babu Kali Charam Banerjee of Calcutta vigorously combats the position taken by some missionaries that the work for educated Hindoos is to be done in a special way by specially trained men. He says that these specially-trained men sometimes become so puffed up that they are above preaching to a low-class Hindoo congregation. He pleads for simple gospel services for even the most educated of his race. He would have these services made as interesting as possible with music. Babu Ram Chandra Basu of Lucknow insists that the missionary to educated natives should obliterate the social distinctions between himself and those whom he wishes to reach, and that he should preach fearlessly the essential truths of Christianity, leaving out irrelevant matter and side issues. Mathura Nath Basu says that the greatest success is in conversational preaching, and that all the conversions at Gopalgunge have taken place in consequence of this. Babu Gagan Chandra Datta of Khulna says that missionaries make a bad blunder in teaching the natives foreign tunes which they do not understand. Brother Mukerji of Calcutta says that the missionaries do not consult the native workers and native churches as much as they ought.

—The last hope of Islam seems on the point of expiring. Within the past few years, various pretenders to the character of inspired prophet and conqueror have appeared in the Mahometan world, in accordance with a prediction in the Koran that the anniversary of each century of the Hegira would see the glories of Islam revived. One by one these pretenders are gradually disappearing. The French put an end to the career of Ali Ben Kalifa, the supposed predestined prophet in Tunis, and the British in vanquishing Arabi Pasha extinguished another competitor for the honor of representing the Mahometan Messiah. A third of these supposed warrior saints is the Mahdi in the Egyptian Soudan; but according to the last accounts from that part of the world he has succumbed in several engagements to the superior military prowess of Hicks Pasha and his Egyptian soldiery. Thus the dream of a Mahometan revival, which lately shook so profoundly the Islamite world, is fast disappearing, and one great danger to the peace of the world is being rapidly removed. From this point of view, the French in Tunis and the British in Egypt have rendered, perhaps unintentionally, a great service to the cause of civilization. Had only one of the various pretenders to Mahometan Messiahship succeeded in firmly establishing his power, there would have been a general combination of Mahometan against Christian nations.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, July 5.

YESTERDAY being a legal holiday in all business circles, there are no reports later than the 3d, and the stock markets of that date, as usual before a holiday at this season, were very dull, indeed, the sales at the New York Board being only about sixty thousand shares. The tone of the market, however, was fairly confident, and the shares in the Reading combination and the roads leased by it were higher, on account of the turn taken by the litigation at Trenton, where Mr. Gowen had procured the dismissal of the injunction restraining the lease of the New Jersey Central by the Reading. The markets for wheat have again been inclined to fall, and the quotations in Chicago on Tuesday, for deliveries in the several months from July to October inclusive, were from two to three cents per bushel lower than on Tuesday of last week. This is due to the belief that the American crops will be fairly large, to the large quantity of last year's crop still unsold and "in sight" in the West, and to the prospect that the foreign demand will be moderate. An advance of two dollars per ton in the price of pig iron was announced by one of the great Lehigh Valley furnace companies at the close of last week, indicating a revival of that important branch of trade.

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market on Tuesday, compared with those of a week ago:

	July 3.	June 27.
Central Pacific,	75 3/4	75
Canada Southern,	64	65 1/4
Denver and Rio Grande,	43 1/2	42 1/2
Delaware and Hudson,	109 3/4	108 3/4
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,	128 3/4	127 3/4
Erie,	37	36 3/4
Lake Shore,	109 3/4	109 3/4
Louisville and Nashville,	52 3/4	51 1/2
Michigan Central,	92 1/4	95
Missouri Pacific,	102 3/4	102
Northwestern, common,	132 1/2	132
New York Central,	119 1/2	118 3/4
Ontario and Western,	26 3/4	26 1/4
Pacific Mail,	41 1/2	41 1/4
St. Paul,	104	103 3/4
Texas Pacific,	37 3/4	37
Union Pacific,	93 3/4	93 3/4
Wabash,	29	28 3/4
Wabash, preferred,	43 3/4	42 3/4
Western Union,	83 3/4	85 1/4

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market on Tuesday, compared with those of a week ago:

	July 3.	June 27.
Pennsylvania Railroad,	59 1/4	58 3/4
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad,	29 1/4	28 1/2
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.,	45 3/4	45 1/2
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	71	68 3/4 bid
Northern Pacific, common,	51 3/4	51 3/4
Northern Pacific, preferred,	89 1/4	89 3/4
Northern Central Railroad,	58 bid	58
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg Railroad,	14 1/2	14
North Pennsylvania Railroad,	67 1/4 bid	67 bid
United Companies of New Jersey Railroad,	192 bid	192 bid
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,	21	21 bid
New Jersey Central,	86 1/4	86

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market on Tuesday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, continued at 3 1/2,	102 1/2	
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, registered,	112 3/4	113
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, coupon,	112 3/4	113
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	118 3/4	119 1/4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	118 3/4	119 1/4
United States 3s, registered,	103 1/4	103 3/4
United States currency 6s, 1895,	127	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	128	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	129	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	131	

The New York banks in their statement of averages on the 30th inst. showed a small gain (\$257,025,) in surplus, so that they then held \$9,239,925 over the legal requirement. Their specie increased nearly one million, and amounted to \$64,189,600. The Philadelphia bank statement of the same date showed an increase in the item of loans of \$763,097, in due from banks of \$788,022, in due to banks of \$1,257,144, and in deposits of \$658,449. There was a decrease in the item of reserve of \$254,334, in national bank notes of \$7,444, and in circulation of \$88,142. The Philadelphia banks had \$6,115,000 loaned in New York.

The specie exported from New York last week amounted to \$215,178, the whole of it being silver, chiefly in American bars. The specie imports for the week at that port were but \$48,492. There seems to be so little specie arriving as to be scarcely worth attention, while the outward movement, also very small, is chiefly of silver. For the five months ending with May, the complete report made by the Treasury Department for the whole country shows that the gold exports amounted to \$4,249,216, and the silver exports \$10,205,607, while the imports of gold were \$7,388,895, and of silver \$5,220,149. It appeared, therefore, that the gold movement was something more than three millions in favor of this country, and the silver movement about five millions against us.

The statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, east of Pittsburgh and Erie, for May, 1883, as compared with the same month in 1882, shows:

An increase in gross earnings of	\$194,129
An increase in expenses of	352,244
A decrease in net earnings of	\$158,115
The five months of 1883, as compared with the same period of 1882, show:	
An increase in gross earnings of	\$1,638,617
An increase in expenses of	954,722
An increase in net earnings of	\$683,895

All lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie for the five months of 1883 show a surplus over all liabilities of \$351,291, being a gain, as compared with the same period of 1882, of \$419,606.

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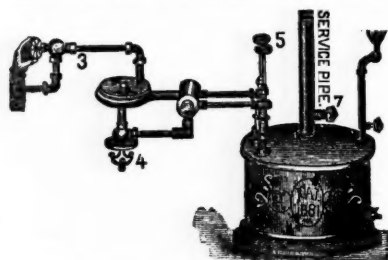
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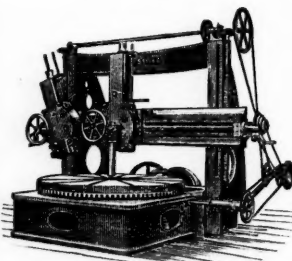
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